The Massillon Independent.

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PLANTERS ASK FOR SOLDIERS

A Sign of the Feeling of Unrest Prevailing In Cuba.

THE REQUEST WAS REFUSED

Troops Were Wanted to Guard Sugar Mills as Spain Used to Do Before the Island Was Liberated—Pressure Put on to Induce Magoon to Turn Offices Over to the Liberals.

Havana, Nov. 10.—The feeling of insecurity throughout Cuba is shown by numerous applications by proprietors of sugar plantations for details of United States troops to guard the sugar mills during the approaching cutting season. The owners offer to supply free quarters for the troops, hoping to receive such military protection as was customary under Spanish rule during the last revolution. The applications were refused.

An effort to induce Governor Magoon to distribute political offices among the members of the Liberal party was made when a sub-committee appointed by the Liberal meeting Thursday night, held a two hours' conference with the governor. The result of the conference is not known.

After leaving the palace General Velez said the interview was highly satisfactory and that Governor Magoon assured the committee that he will continue reforms in the municipal government and that an election will be held in June. General Velez evaded the question as to what reply Governor Magoon made to the specific demand for offices.

Governor Magoon said he did not consider it appropriate to make any statement with regard to the conference in anticipation of the sub-committee's report. It is generally known however, that he did not respond to the pressure and make the desired appointments.

Although the committee on appointments did not meet Friday to report the result of the conference with Governor Magoon, there was a meeting at the Liberal club attended by 200 members of the party who took part in the recent insurrection, General Reinos presiding. The meeting manifested its strong disapprobation of the governor's course in not filling vacancies with Liberals, and resolved that if the demands of the party are not promptly complied with to arrange an anti-Magoon demonstration in the form of a parade and mass meeting, the latter to frame resolutions for the recall of Magoon.

The Liberals also demand the reinstatement of Juan R. Ofarrill, former Liberal member of Havana.

LARGER FORTS.

One Object of Taft's Trip Is to See How Merger Would Work.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Secretary Taft came to Chicago, inspected Fort Sheridan and after being entertained at a luncheon at the Auditorium by a number of army officers, left for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Secretary Taft said his tour of inspection is made to determine if the smaller forts can be merged into the larger forts. "My visit to Chicago," he said, "has nothing to do with an alleged charge against Colonel Pitcher for alleged abuses of colored troops. I came to look over the condition of the fort and to see if it can not be enlarged sufficiently for a brigade instead of for a regiment as at present. It is amply large for the increase and the change may be made within a short time."

Ouster Issued Before Injunction.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 10.—Attorneys representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and President Charles A. Peabody of that company secured from the Franklin county circuit clerk an injunction directed against State Insurance Commissioner Henry R. Prewitt, restraining the commissioner from revoking the license of the company to do business in the Kentucky field. The notice of injunction was served on Commissioner Prewitt just before he made public his opinion, but he stated that the license was revoked Thursday night.

Bixby Hotel Disaster.

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 10.—With the wrinkling above the cries of the workmen who first felt the floors sag beneath their feet, five stories of the central wing of the new $750,000 Bixby hotel collapsed, carrying nine men to death in the tons of tangled wreckage. About 150 workmen were scattered through the structure when it fell and of these nearly 100 were carried down in the debris.

Boy Confesses to Murder.

Stafford Springs, Conn., Nov. 10.—Charles Bishop, 18, employed on the farm of Henry Williams, confessed the murder of Mrs. Williams, the farmer's aged wife, whose body was found a pool of blood in her house, according to a statement made by Coroner Fisk. Bishop, it is understood, also confessed to taking money from a trunk in an upper room.

STONE SEEN.

He Was in Cincinnati, But Officers Could Not Find Him.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 10.—Franklin Stone, now of Paris, one of the principals in the Storey Cotton company, which failed at Philadelphia, was seen here and interviewed. When the police heard of it they sought but could not find him.

Asked if he was afraid of arrest Stone said: "Well, I have never been arrested yet. More Americans in Paris know me than the United States ambasador. I am not trying to hide. I am not wanted now by the federal officials, if ever I was wanted by them. I send more broken-down Americans home with first class tickets than any other American in Europe.

"I sailed abroad a week before the Storey Cotton company went into bankruptcy. Uncle Sam has no case against me. I was not connected with that concern at all. I knew nothing of being indicted until I arrived on the other side. I am charged with misuse of the mails.

"It is not an extradictable offense and consequently Uncle Sam has never bothered me and I believe that all charges have been withdrawn, as far as I am concerned, although I really believe I was never considered involved more than as a witness."

"The newspapers have charged President Storey and yourself with getting away with about $8,000,000. How about that story?"

"Oh, that is an exaggeration. The Philadelphia North American caused a run on the Storey company and after it paid out about $1,500,000 to depositors, reprsenting $2,500,000, it had to close its doors for want of ready cash. I have no idea where the money went. I got none of it."

"They say President Storey is dead. What about that?" "Mr. Storey is living in London. He is in a bad way. His stomach has gone back on him and he is wearing a tube. The papers, you know, said that Sophia Lang and he eloped. That is not true. Mrs. Lang is living abroad with her husband. The only reason that I am traveling quietly is that I dont' wish to be apprehended while on this side. They might cause me a little trouble in the way of delay, but in no other way. The fact is, no person connected with the Storey Cotton company can be convicted, simply because every person who deposited money with that concern signed a contract, permitting the company to invest their money in whatsoever it saw fit."

Stone Still Wanted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Franklin Stone, otherwise "Judge" Stone or Frank Marrin, who intimated that he had little fear of being arrested for his connection with the operations of the Storty Cotton company swindle in this city, is under indictment in the United States court on a charge of fraud. When the Storey company using mails in a scheme to defraud went to the wall with more than $3,000,000 of its depositors in its coffers, all connected with the company with the exception of Stanley Francis, fled. Francis remained because he was printer of the concern and had legitimate business enterprises here. He was arrested, tried, convicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud as one of the principals of the Storey operations. During the four years and three months the Storey company was in existence it collected $3,261,965 from investors and of this the books of the concern show it retained $1,349,456. The postal inspectors say Stone is still wanted.

More Money Needed For Clothes.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The secretary of the navy will ask congress at the next session for more money to clothe the blue jackets than they are allowed. It is found that the $40 of the present allowance will not give the sailors of the navy a sufficient outfit and it has been decided to increase the estimate for clothing by $70,000, 7so as to permit an increase of the allowance to $60 per man.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Samuel J. Kitson, 58, well known sculptor, died in New York.

Mrs. Catherine Stauffer, widow, murdered by a burglar at Lambertsville, Pa.

Manuel Culebra, 40 miles west of Trinidad, Col., is reported in a state of eruption.

Failures in United States during the week 146, same week last year 163; Canada 28, last year 30.

Pottery of the Chaseland Pottery Co. at Columbus, O., damaged by fire. Loss $70,000, partially insured; 200 workmen rendered idle.

Theodore Mochell, 65, wealthy farmer near Monticello, Minn., deliberately waded into the Mississippi beyond his depth and was drowned.

T. B. Carlin, engineer on the B. & O. S. W., killed in collision of freight train and switch engine by his train running through open switch at Blanchester, O.

Jacob Houser of Johnstown, Pa., whose son Jacob was hanged in February for murdering his wife and mother, suicided by hanging himself, due to worry over his son's fate.

If a person determines early in life that a cheerful disposition is worth having and strives to obtain it and does so that person is a success in a fine sense of the word.

WILL NOT YIELD WITHOUT FIGHT

McCarren Says He Will Not Retire From State Committee.

CRITICISED FOR HIS COURSE

Brooklyn Democratic Leader Says He Does Not Believe in the Turn T'other Cheek Doctrine, But Instead Would Strike Back Straight From the Shoulder.

New York, Nov. 10.—At the special meeting of the state Democratic committee, which was called by Chairman Connors, Perry Belmont resigned as member of the committee after his action in fighting Hearst for governor was criticised.

By a vote of 30 to 13 the committee adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Kings county Democratic organization, headed by State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, during the campaign just closed. A delegation of Brooklyn Democrats, headed by Patrick Hayes, warden of the Kings county penitentiary, and a former leader of one of the assembly districts included in Senator McCarren's senatorial district, preferred charges against the senator and the Kings county committee. It was alleged that McCarren "knifed" the head of the ticket and urged his followers to do the same.

Hayes and his associates remained with the committee 40 minutes and during that time there were frequent outbursts of applause. The delegation asked that Senator McCarren be relieved from further service on the committee. It was declared by the spokesman that "McCarren's place is with the Republicans."

It was asserted that the action of Senator McCarren and the Kings county committee "destroyed the Democratic organization of the county and made that organization simply an annex or an ally of the Republican party."

Senator McCarren declared in reply that at a meeting of the Kings county committee he said some things about Hearst. "And if the opportunity presents," he declared, "I shall repeat them. When a fellow hits you on the jaw, I don't believe in turning the other cheek. I believe in striking back straight from the shoulder. If on another occasion I could make my statements regarding Mr. Hearst any more emphatic, I should certainly do so. Mr. Hayes, who is here opposing me, never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. I have never voted a Republican ticket. I deny that I knifed the ticket of the Buffalo convention. As to Mr. Hearst, I regard him as a bolter, not myself. And the Kings county organization regarded him as a bolter." McCarren concluded by offering a resolution providing that the investigation be extended to all the counties of the state where Hearst ran behind his ticket. The amendment was lost and then the motion to investigate the Kings county organization was carried. The investigation committee will be named later.

After the meeting of the committee McCarren said: "They can take any action they wish, but they cannot remove me and seven other Brooklyn men as members of the state committee. The voters of our district elected us and any court will hold that action looking toward our removal by the state committee would be illegal. I intend to fight every move made and will of course go to the highest courts if necessary."

The state committee also took steps to defend any action that may be taken by the Republicans to overthrow the pluralities which seem to exist in favor of the Democratic candidates on the state ticket from lieutenant governor down.

SOME COMFORT

Found By Bryan in Recent Election. Regrets Hearst's Defeat.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 10.—In a review of recent elections William J. Bryan regrets the defeat of W. R. Hearst in New York, but cannot see wherein President Roosevelt can find any comfort in the vote of the Empire state. Mr. Bryan says the president's personal attack on Hearst was in very bad taste and he insists that the attack did not favorably impress the public. Particularly gratifying to the Democratic heart, says Mr. Bryan, is the return of Missouri to the fold and the result in Oklahoma.

Concerning the attitude of the president in the campain Mr. Bryan says: "The Republicans had an effective cry in 'stand by the president.' While the record showed that the Democrats in the senate and house stood by the president better than the Republicans, the admirers of the president very generally gave weight to his appeal for a Republican congress, although in making the appeal the president put a personal victory above the reforms that he has been advocating. Two years from now that appeal will be of no avail, for the president will not be in office after March 4, 1909. Even if he were a candidate—which no friend of his can assume after his repeated declarations—he would have to confront the third term issue and who would say that that issue alone would not lose the president enough votes to make his race hopeless? The popular vote as indicated by the congressional elections shows that the Republicans even now have a narrow margin to go on and that margin will be quickly wiped out if the president allows himself to be drawn into a race for a third term."

Not Prepared to Say.

New York, Nov. 10.—William Schuyler Jackson of Buffalo, Democratic attorney general-elect, declined to say specifically what action he may take toward securing a recount of the vote for mayor of New York last year when W. R. Hearst claims that he was elected, but counted out. Mr. Jackson said he does not want to make a statement on that subject but will investigate the subject thoroughly after he has taken office. He was asked if he had not made a specific pledge in favor of a recount of the ballots in New York city last year and replied that he had, but that he pledged himself to an honest ballot and an honest count, to which he would adhere.

Will Vote With Republicans.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Congressman-elect Peter A. Porter of the Thirty-fourth district, is quoted in an interview as saying that he will align with the Republicans in the next congress. In reply to a question Porter said: "I will vote with the Republicans. The Thirty-fourth congressional district is Republican. I was nominated by independent Republicans and elected by them, with the assistance of many good Democrats who rose above partisan considerations. And, finally, I am a Republican myself, so, from every consideration I will be found aligned with the Republican majority in the house."

Ran Off With Returns.

Reno, Nav., Nov. 10.—Tom Bigfoot, an Indian runner to whom the election ballots and returns of the Wonder mining district were given, disappeared and deputy sheriffs are searching for him. On the returns rests the fate of candidates for judge in the Second district and the fate of several Churchill county candidates. It is believed the Indian was intercepted and robbed of the returns and that he fled to the hills through fear of prosecution.

Depends On Official Count.

Topeka, Neb., Nov. 10.—The official count of the vote cast in Kansas was commenced in each county. Official figures from several counties already in show decided gains for W. A. Harris, the Democratic nominee for governor, and Governor Hoch's plurality will be cut down to less than 3000. The Democratic state central committee still claims the election of Harris by less than 2000 plurality.

Denver For Governer.

Xenia, O., Nov. 10.—A boom for governor has been launched for Congressman-elect Matthew Denver, who carried the Republican Sixth district by 1400 plurality. He reduced the majority in Greene county from 2200 in 1904 to 60. The Xenia Herald, the local Democratic organ, proposes Denver for governor in 1908.

HARRIMAN SYSTEM

Will Be Looked Over By the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A general investigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads, under the authority conferred by law, is one of the subjects discussed by the inter-state commerce commission. Because of the pressure of work before the commission and the great amount of labor and time involved in such an undertaking, the matter thus far has been considered only in an informal and tentative way, and no final decision has been reached as to when the proceeding shall begin or the method to be followed in securing the information desired. "We have been informed," a member of the commission said, "that this system in some of its features is not unlike the Northern Securities company, which was dissolved through the interposition of the attorney general of the United States." Any steps that may be taken by the commission along the lines referred to, it is said, will be in accordance with the general powers of the commission conferred by law and not because of any immediate specific complaint of a violation of the statutes.

Negro Shot a Priest.

Huron, S. D., Nov. 10.—A crowd of negro laborers on a southbound Milwaukee train quarreled over a game of cards. Rev. John Phelan, a Catholic priest of Sibley, Ia., tried to quiet the trouble when one of the negroes drew a revolver and fired, one shot taking effect in the right side of the priest's head. He was taken to a hospital in Mitchell. The wound is not regarded as serious. Eight of the negroes were arrested. The priest will prosecute them.

A Sensitive Canine.

Baxter—That dog of yours is not a full blooded Boston terrier, is he? Bixby—Hush, old chap; don't let him hear you. He thinks he is.—Woman's Home Companion.

NOT REPORTED TO WASHINGTON

Trouble In Texas Has Not Reached Diplomatic Stage.

FEDERAL TROOPS NEAR BY

Because Their Perks Were Cut Off Election Day Mexicans Who Have Been in the Habit of Voting in Texas Resorted to Bloodthirsty Methods to Express Resentment.

Washington, Nov. 10.—No official report of the clash between Texas rangers and Mexicans near Rio Grande city has reached Washington and officials scarcely expect that there will be a report unless the matter is made the subject of diplomatic representations by the Mexican government. So far the Mexican embassy here has not been advised of any such purpose.

Federal troops are near the scene of trouble, four companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry being at Fort McIntosh, a little more than 50 miles distant, and three troops of the First cavalry at Fort Clark.

In explanation of the statement that the Mexicans were incensed over being excluded from voting last Tuesday, it is said by army officers that in the past it was a common practice to bring Mexicans over the line and vote them in Texas when factional issues were being strongly contested and it is conjectured that the Mexicans resented being deprived of the money they got that way.

DEAD SHOTS.

Rangers Made Quick Work of Mexicans Who Attacked Them.

Laredo, Tex, Nov. 10.—Governor Lanham ordered a company of cavalry to proceed at once to Starr county on account of the conflict between rangers and Mexicans at Rio Grande City, and the troops were taken on a fast special train.

The situation in Starr county was brought about by alleged election irregularities, due to political clubs supplying Mexican residents with poll tax receipts and insisting that they be allowed to vote. Judge Welch, who was assassinated Monday night, went from his home to Corpus Christi to be present at Rio Grande City election day in an effort to prevent disorders. He was assassinated while asleep at night. It is charged that armed representatives of political clubs controlling the Mexican vote patrolled the voting places election day and refused to allow members of the opposing faction to vote. Several shooting affrays occurred but no one was killed or wounded.

It is charged by one faction that Judge Welch was murdered by a hired assassin and that the ambuscade of the rangers was instigated by the same faction which inspired the murder of Judge Welch.

Four rangers sent to Rio Grande City to quiet the turbulent conditions and investigate the assassination of District Judge Welch, which occurred the night before the election, were ambushed by a body of armed Mexicans between Fordyce and Rio Grande City. The rangers were asleep in camp when awakened by a volley of shots from the darkness. A pitched battle ensued and four of the attacking party were killed, one fatally wounded and two captured. The rangers escaped unharmed.

Not a Political Fray.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10. — Frederick Shaffhauser, a civil engineer in the bureau of water of this city, was shot and probably fatally wounded while at work on seventh floor of the City hall by Frederick Hornberger, a fireman at one of the city pumping stations. The shooting was sensational and at first was believed to have been the result of politics, but later it developed the attempted murder was the outcome of domestic affairs. Schaffhauser for the last year has been much in the public eye, principally as a star witness in the criminal proceedings against John W. Hill, former head of the filtration bureau.

Jury Rebuked.

Dothan, Ala., Nov. 10.—In a dramatic manner the murder trial of William Crockett, a white man charged with the murder of Lum Henderson, a negro, came to an end when Judge Henry Pearce dismissed the jury with a stinging rebuke, declaring that the jury acquitted Crockett because he is a white man and killed a negro. In concluding Judge Pearce said: "If the dead man had been a white citizen it would not have taken you two hours to have returned a verdict of guilty, and I don't see how any member of the jury can go from this court house and face his fellow citizens in the street."

Low and Loud.

He—A woman, I notice, always lowers her voice to ask a favor. She—Yes—and raises her voice if she does not get it.—Illustrated Bits.

He that helps the evil hurts the good.—Socrates.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS.

Giving Synopsis of Ohio Happenings. May Visit Panama.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 10.—An inspection of work on the Panama canal by the combined mercantile organizations of the United States, making the trip on a chartered ship under the leadership of Secretary of War Taft, is purposed by the Commercial club of Cincinnati. Edward Gomper, representing the club, went to Chicago to confer with Secretary Taft about the matter. Favorable replies have been received from Boston, Pittsburg, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. The trip is partly for an inspection of the work on the canal, but more for the purpose of encouraging trade with the west Indian islands and countries of South America.

Preparing Test Case.

Mt. Vernon, O., Nov. 10.—Lewis B. Houck's deposition was taken by the defendants in the case of Bernard Wrede versus Charles C. Richardson, auditor of Hamilton county. This is the suit brought to test the validity of the Aikin law, and it is soon to be tried in the superior court of Cincinnati. The plaintiffs seek to prove that the bill was never presented to the late Governor Pattison after it was passed. Senator Houck stated everything that was necessary to be done by way of presenting the bill, after it was passed, to Governor Pattison as contemplated by law and the constitution, was done.

Dates For Root.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Secretary Root advised the Cincinnati Commercial club that he will be glad to deliver an address before that body November 23 if that date be acceptable. His presence in Cincinnati November 22 was especially desired by the club, but Root found that he would be unable to accept the invitation for that date because of his engagement to address the St. Louis Commercial club November 21. All of Root's speeches will relate to his recent visit to South America and trade possibilities in the southern republics.

Wages of Oil Men Raised.

Lima, O., Nov 10.—A 5 and 10 per cent advance in the wages of all employes of the refining branch of the Standard Oil company was announced here. The advance affects immediately 900 employes of the Solar refinery in this city and the army of employes at Welker, Wood county; in Oil City, Pa.; Whiting, Ind.; Bayonne, N. J.; Denver and Charleston, S. C. No notice of like advance has been received by the pipe line department, but rumor has it that the voluntary advance will extend to every branch of the company.

Verdict of Guilty.

Coshocton, O., Nov. 10.—The jury in the trial of Mrs. Mary Lingafelter for complicity in the forgery involved in the failure of the Newark (O.) bank two years ago, returned a verdict of guilty after deliberating five hours. Mrs. Lingafelter's defense practically admitted that she made false entries to protect her son Robert, who is in the reformatory at Mansfield. The defense will file a motion for a new trial to be argued at once at Newark.

Would Prosecute Students.

Akron, O., Nov. 10.—Postmaster L. S. Elbright of this city asked Prosecuting Attorney Hagelbarger to have the grand jury investigate the theft of apples, canned fruits, etc., from his cellar by Buchtel college sophomores, who raided a freshmen class social at Ebright's residence. Ebright says the students are guilty of burglary and larceny, as they broke into his cellar. Prosecutor Hagelbarger promises to have the charges fully investigated.

Campbell May Return.

Hamilton, O., Nov. 10.—The announcement is made here that former Governor James E. Campbell, who was defeated for congress Tuesday by J. E. Harding, will probably give up his New York home and return to Ohio. He is thinking seriously of resuming practice of law in Hamilton or Dayton. Democratic leaders are urging him to do so, and he looks on the plan with favor.

Shot By Baby Brother.

Hamilton, O., Nov. 10. —William Langbucher, 12-year-old son of Charles E. Langbucher, was probably fatally shot by his 4-year-old brother. The latter accidentally discharged a Flobert rifle and the bullet lodged near the victim's heart.

Not a Final Settlement.

The person who settles a matter and settles it wrong is in the position of a man who has got rid of the skunk under his porch by driving the innocent little animal under the barn. Then every wandering boy who knows the facts comes along and works for hours with a pole trying to goad the animal. Whether he succeeds or not, the attempt is ruinous to the brand of atmosphere used in the neighborhood.—Minneapolis Journal.

Striking.

"Auntie," said Polly, ruefully rubbing her forehead, "that big photograph of you is a striking likeness, isn't it?"

"Do you think so, dearie?"

"Yes," said Polly. "It just fell off the mantelpiece and hit me on the forehead."

In the court of his own conscience no guilty man is acquitted.—Juvenal.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@7 30; cows, $2 65@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 00@5 70; lambs, $6 00@7 60; yearlings, $5 50@6 40. Calves—$3 00@7 50. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 25@6 40; medium to good heavy, $6 20@6 30; butcher weights, $6 30@6 45; good to choice mixed, $6 15@6 30; packing, $5 90@6 10; pigs, $5 50@6 25. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74@74½c. Oats—No. 2, 33½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, $5 25@6 00; shipping steers, $4 75@5 25; butchers' cattle, $4 75@5 25; heifers, $3 00@4 60; fat cows, $3 00@4 00; bulls, $2 50@4 25, milkers and springers, $30 00@60 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $5 75@6 00; mixed, $5 25@5 60; ewes, $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $5 00@7 50. Calves — Best, $8 50@9 00. Hogs—Medium heavy, $6 55@6 60; Yorkers, $6 50@6 55; pigs, $6 50@6 60.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 60@5 90; prime, $5 30@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 35@4 80; heifers, $2 50@4 30; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@3 75; fresh cows, $25 00@59 00. Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $4 75@5 15; lambs, $4 50@7 10. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 70@6 75; mediums, $6 65@6 75; heavy Yorkers, $6 65@6 70; light Yorkers and pigs, $6 50@6 55.

CLEVELAND—Cattle Prime dry-fed cattle, $5 25@5 50; choice heifers, $3 00@4 00; fat cows, $3 50@3 75; bulls, $2 75@3 25; milkers and springers, $15 00@40 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 25; wethers, $4 50@5 00; mixed scheep, $5 00@5 25; ewes, $4 75@4 85. Calves—$7 50. Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, $6 40@6 45, mediums, $6 40@6 45, heavies, $6 40@6 45; roughs, $5 50@5 75; stags, $4 25@4 50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat, No 2 red, 75½@76½c Corn—No. 2 mixed, 48c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Rye—No 2, 67@69c. Lard—$9 00@9 10. Bacon—$10 37½. Bulk meats—$9 12½. Hogs—$5 40@6 55. Cattle—$2 00@5 35. Sheep—$2 25@4 50. Lambs—$4 25@7 50.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 76¾c; corn, 48½c; oats, 36¼c; rye, 66½c; cloverseed, $8 27½.

Dun's Review.

New York, Nov. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says that business experienced the customary interruption during election week, but a more permanent retarding influence was the inadequate supply of freight cars and labor. Many industries are severely handicapped by traffic delays. In other cases there is idle machinery because hands cannot be secured despite high wages offered. This difficulty threatens to reduce the lumber cut materially. Several strikes are threatened and one railway system alone has advanced wages to the extent of $1,000,000 monthly. Retail trade is well maintained by lower temperature in some sections of the country and the full employment of labor at all points, while wholesale business in holiday goods is very heavy.

Supposed to Be an Anarchist.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10.—Giovanni Bruno, a Sicilian, believed to be one of the most dangerous and daring Italian anarchists, was arrested at Keon, 47 miles east of Denver, where he was employed as a section hand. Search was made for him for five months by agents of the United States immigration commission. He will be returned to Sicilly.

Beveridge Spoke.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge delivered the annual address before the Central Ohio Teachers' association at Tomlinson hall.

The Leading Part.

Twynn—I hear that Skidmore has led the Widow Weeds to the altar. Triplet—That is what it is called for politeness' sake, but from my post of observation it looked as though the widow were a neck ahead of him all the way up the aisle.

A Literary Prize.

The largest amount ever offered as a prize for a literary contribution is 1,500,000 rubles, which is still open for competition and will be awarded at St. Petersburg on Dec. 1, 1925, to the writer of the best history of Alexander I. of Russia. Araktcheief, founder of the military colonies of Novgorod, left a fortune of 50,000 gold rubles to provide for this unique prize. The prize giving day is the centenary of the Czar Alexander's death, by which time the money will, it is estimated, have increased to 2,000,000 rubles. One-fourth of it will be used to defray the cost of publishing the work which wins the prize.

At Which Age?

An amusing discussion recently took place between an artist and an author as to which period of her life a woman was the most fascinating. According to the artist a woman should not be painted between the ages of twenty-five and forty, as she was in the greatest transition period of her life. The author, on the other hand, declares that she is at the height of her fascination and beauty between the ages of thirty and forty. The question is still unsettled.—Bremen Zeitung.

Sea Snakes.

Sea snakes are very plentiful in the south Pacific. They are widely distributed, stray individuals having been secured on the coast of New Zealand. When swimming close to the surface they exactly resemble an ordinary snake, except that the head is always below water. At night they come ashore and lie among the rocks. They feed on fish and, although their small double fangs appear harmless, they are reported to be very venomous.

Giving and Receiving.

Hall Porter (to person soliciting a favor at a ministry)—The minister receives from 10 o'clock to midday. "All right," says the other, "what hour does he give?"—Punch.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Mayme Huber left Saturday morning for Cleveland

A permit to wed has been issued to Albina Departee and G M. Cottrall, both of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. F T. Krisher and son Sheldon, of State street, are visiting friends in Akron

Dr Richard G. Williams, of Alliance, died Friday of heart disease. Dr. Williams was a prominent Democrat, having represented Stark county in the legislature from 1874 to 1878. He was the father of Judge C. C. Williams, of Columbus.

Mrs Cyrus S Bates, secretary of the State Woman's Auxiliary, will address the auxiliary at St. Timothy's church in the parish house at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. All members of the congregation and their friends are cordially invited to be present.

The Misses Helen and Anne Jarvis entertained sixteen guests at their residence in South Erie street this afternoon, in honor of Miss Irene Waldron and Miss Marie Krantz, of Canal Dover who will be their guests over Sunday Guessing contests were carried on at four tables on which refreshments were afterwards served.

The military euchre party in the Masonic Temple, Friday night, was attended by seventy-five persons The soldiers presenting San Domingo won the prize. These players were Ralph G. Oberlin captain, B F. Kline, Mrs T F. Reed, Mrs. S. A. Carey, Miss Margaret Davis and Miss Minnie Kaley. Refreshments were served after the game

The famous Barberton inn, an institution that has given O. C. Barber's little city of Barberton wide notice, is to be torn down and replaced by business blocks. Altho the house has always had considerable patronage and has been known to tourists from many states, yet it has always been a losing venture The hotel was built in 1891 and cost $125,000, and the annex, which was added later, cost $40,000. M. J. Alexander now owns the entire hotel property, together with Lake Anna and the park adjoining, all of which are in the heart of Barberton.

The general public and physicians of the Sixth Ohio councilor district will meet in Canton on the evening of Friday, November 30, at the Auditorium, when Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., chairman of the committee on organization of the American Medical Association, will deliver an address The subject will be "Things About Doctors Which Doctors and Other People Ought to Know." The address will be given a 7:30 p m , and will be free to the public. The admission will be by tickets which can be obtained from physicians and at drug stores. Following the address at the Auditorium a banquet will be given in honor of the visitors at the McKinley hotel. Prominent physicians will be present, including Dr. Ben R. McClellan, of Xenia, president of the Ohio Medical Association; Dr. Frank Winders, of Columbus, secretary of the state medical association, and Dr. George H. Simonds, of Chicago, secretary of the American Medical Association. The meeting will be in charge of the Stark County Medical Society The Sixth district is composed of the counties of Stark, Summit, Mahoning, Wayne, Richland, Ashland, Holmes and Portage.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SARAH L KLEIN.

Mrs Sarah Louise Klein, aged 47 years, wife of C C. Klein, died suddenly at her home, 101 North Hill street, at 6 30 Friday evening, after an illness of only a few hours. When Mr. Klein went home at noon he found his wife helpless on a couch, having suffered a stroke of paralysis A physician was called at once, but Mrs. Klein did not rally. The deceased is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Freet, of Dalton, two step sons Charles Klein, of Jasonville, Ind , and William D. Klein, of North Clay street, Massillon, a sister, Mrs. M. F McDowell, of Dalton, and a brother, George C. Freet, of Dalton The funeral will take place from the residence in North Hill street at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Here services will be conducted by the Protected Home Circle and Hive 41, Ladies of the Maccabees, of which organizations Mrs. Klein was a member. At 2 30 o'clock a service will be held at the Christian church, the Rev. Harvey Stoner and the Rev Nathan Moffit officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery

NEARBY TOWNS.

WEST BROOKFIELD

West Brookfield, Nov. 10.—Miss James, Miss Hale and Miss Mary Culbertson, of Massillon, took supper with Mrs. Louise Stanford.

Mrs. Louisa Bennett, of Grove's Patch, is a Brookfield visitor this week.

Samuel McIntosh was called to Akron this morning on business.

Baby won t suffer five minutes with croup if you apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil at once. It acts like magic.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

The Total Vote in Stark County was 17,588.

Canton, Nov. 10.—The official count of votes cast in Stark county as completed up to 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon is as follows:

Total vote in Stark county, 17,588.

Secretary of state—Hoskins 6,962, Thompson 9,515. Plurality 2,553.

Member board of public works—Niswonger 6,867, Watkins 9,584. Plurality 2,717.

State school commissioner—Haupert 6,808 Jones 9,666. Plurality 2,858.

Dairy and food commissioner—Diegle 6 691, Dunlap 9,747. Plurality 3,056.

Congressman—Welty 8,422, Kennedy 8,119. Plurality 303.

Circuit judge — Donahue 7,278, Souers 9,263. Plurality 1,985.

Common pleas judge—Harter 7,183

County commissioner—Martin 6,813, McDonald 9,677. Plurality 2,864.

County recorder — Douglass 7,151, King 9,452. Plurality 2,298.

Jarvis, for infirmary director, 9,974.

SURVEYS FOR ELECTRIC ROAD.

The Massillon & Northern Line is Not a Myth.

ARE CHOOSING THE BEST ROUTE.

A Civil Engineer is Accompanying Some of the Stockholders, Who Desire the Road to be in Operation Next Summer.

The promoters of the Massillon & Northern electric railroad are busy these days going over the proposed route and making arrangements for securing the right of way for the road which they hope to build next spring and summer.

A L. Green, a Cleveland civil engineer, is on the ground accompanying the promoters over their route. Canal Fulton and the intervening territory has been visited several times this week. A report from that town says that the route from Massillon to Canal Fulton will follow the line of the canal very closely. After leaving Canal Fulton the route will be one of several that have already been traversed Mr. Green will go over all the proposed routes between those two places and will also accompany the promoters over the proposed branch lines, which may run to Turkeyfoot lake and to Doylestown. The officials were in Canal Fulton the first part of the week. Concerning their visit there the Canal Fulton Signal says:

"In conversation with some of these officials, the Signal learned that Eastern capitalists stand ready to furnish all the money necessary to build and equip the road as soon as they are satisfied that there is enough population along the route to make it a safe investment. The feeling is taking deep hold of the stockholders that the Eastern men will not be called upon, as there is plenty of money at home to successfully launch the enterprize. Massillon, Akron and Canal Fulton money will be ready to construct this popular line, and no Eastern and Cleveland capitalists need apply.

"It will be one of the most popular interurban lines in the state, and it will certainly be built. Better secure your tickets early for the first trip over the line on July 4, 1907."

ELLIS—DAUGHERTY.

A Wedding at 10 Henry Street Thursday.

A pretty home wedding was that of Miss Kate Ellis, daughter of Mr and Mrs. John Ellis, of 10 Henry street, and Mr. William Elmer Daugherty, of Cleveland, which occurred at the residence of the bride's parents at half past 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the presence of eighteen guests, members of the immediate family. The Rev. V. W. Wagar, pastor of the Wesley Methodist church, performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father The best man was Charles S. Ellis, the bride's brother. White and yellow chrysanthemums, with ferns, formed the decorations of the parlors. The dining room was decorated with white roses.

The bride wore a gown of white embroidered mull, trimmed with baby Irish lace. She carried white roses Mrs. John Ellis was gowned in black silk, trimmed with white lace Supper was served at one large table, decorated with white roses and maiden hair fern. The presents included cut glass, silver and linen. The groom's gift to the bride was a check. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty left Thursday evening for their home in Cleveland. The bride's going away gown was of blue broadcloth with hat to match.

BOND ISSUE DID NOT CARRY

Fault in the Returns from One Precinct.

PRECINCT A, SECOND WARD

The Vote was Not Tallied and the Tally Sheet Not Signed by the Judges and Clerks—Official Vote Will be Announced Saturday.

The canvass of the vote on the proposition to purchase the water works was made by Auditor Douglass in his office Saturday morning, in the presence of Mayor Frantz, Solicitor Kratsch, F. L. Baldwin, A. W. Inman and an Independent reporter. The total vote on the proposition was 1,522 for and 733 against. These figures were the same as announced by The Independent the morning after election and the returns given by The Independent in its special edition were found to be absolutely correct when the vote was analyzed by wards and precincts.

According to the returns the proposition for municipal ownership of the water works carried by a two-thirds majority of nineteen votes, showing that the city is manifestly in favor of the proposition. Even those opposed to the idea of municipal ownership have admitted that the vote is a strong indication of the feeling of the voters on the subject

In spite of the returns in favor of the proposition, complications have arisen which seem to show that the proposition is lost technically. This condition arose in precinct A of the second ward, where 226 votes were registered One hundred and seventy-nine of these were in favor of municipal ownership and 38 were against it the technical trouble is that the judges and clerks did not tally the vote on the tally blanks and did not sign their names in the spaces for certifying the vote. The tally sheet simply shows the number of votes for and against the proposition in written numbers. The vote was not checked out in the squares for that purpose in blocks of five and the signature places were left blank. It was obvious to those watching the canvass that this is a serious difficulty and may be the cause of declaring the vote lost, as the precinct voted 141 in favor of municipal ownership The judges in precinct A, second ward, were F. Willison, W. J. Strobel, W. J. Minich and A. Dangeleisen. The clerks were Charles Stoner and Charles Burd.

Auditor Douglass will certify the conditions as found. It is evident that the vote in itself will not have the power to compel the Massillon Water Supply Company to sell its plant. If the issue should come to a direct clash the evidence in the returns is in favor of the company, as the returns from precinct A of the second ward do not come up to the requirements of the election laws.

Yet this contingency may not arise Outside of any technical phases of the situation the unmistakable sentiment of the voters is in favor of municipal ownership of the water works. President Gardiner, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, has not been heard from since the result of the election was made known to him. He really holds the balance of power at present. If he says his company is willing to sell the water works to the city, the bringing about of municipal ownership would be a matter of a conference and a mutual agreement concerning the price to be paid by the company and the city. The culmination of the sale might require another election to sanction the purchase. This would be a special election, which in former times has not proved to be a success in getting out a vote on this proposition.

The entire question is now in an unsettled condition, depending much upon the position taken by the water company. The finding of the irregularities in precinct A of the second ward caused no little dismay in the hearts of the advocates of municipal ownership. Hopes had been built up on the face of the returns after months of ardent efforts. The returns also from Precinct A turned the jests from precinct B of the same ward upon the judges and clerks of precinct A. Precinct B has been the center of jests upon several occasions.

The conversation of several advocates of municipal ownership after the vote had been canvassed took the trend that the entire question was lost in the present election, altho there is still a chance to recover the lost ground before next March, when the present contract between the water company and the city expires. The city's officials desire an early settlement, as the carrying of it beyond next March will lead to complications.

While all hope is not lost for municipal ownership of the water works, it will require immediate attention to recover lost ground, even if the water company signifies a willingness to sell its plant to the city. The contingency arises that if the city should proceed to make arrangements to purchase the plant at the consent of the water company before another election and an election should result in the rejection of the proposition, the city and company will have had its work for naught.

The blank ballot part of the vote enters also into the discussion. In every precinct there were more voters registered than there were votes cast on the water works proposition. Ninety-three more voters were registered as taking ballots for the water works proposition than there were votes on the question. The total voters registered on the books as taking water works ballots were 2,348 The total votes cast were 2,255.

The technical point in the present situation is that it seems that bond buyers will not purchase bonds when there are complications in the vote authorizing the issue of municipl bonds.

The abstract of the vote as canvassed by Auditor Douglass is as follows:

	Total.	For.	Against.
First Ward—			
Precinct A	274	173	89
Precinct B	257	163	87
Second Ward—			
Precinct A	226	179	38
Precinct B	386	268	105
Third Ward—			
Precinct A	321	218	89
Precinct B	323	132	80
Fourth Ward—			
Precinct A	411	265	130
Precinct B	250	109	115
Totals	2348	1522	733

KENNEDY'S VOTE.

Complete Unofficial Returns from District.

Complete unofficial returns from the Eighteenth congressional district make Kennedy's plurality 1,965. The total unofficial vote was as follows:

Kennedy	19,389
Welty	17,424
Kennedy's plurality	1,965

By counties it shows:

	Kennedy.	Welty.
Columbiana	6159	4628
Stark	8139	8436
Mahoning	5091	4360

Kennedy's plurality in Columbiana was 1,531; in Mahoning 731.

Welty's plurality in Stark was 297.

DAYTON'S GREAT LOSS.

National Cash Register Company Will Move Plant.

Dayton, O., No . 10.—On account of the failure of the city council to grant a railroad switch the National Cash Register Company, Dayton's largest industry, is entertaining propositions from other cities for the removal of its plant. The company has five thousand employes, and its weekly pay roll amounts to $70,000 Commercial organizations of several large cities are said to be endeavoring to secure the industry.

The cash register company has been trying for fifteen years to secure a switch from the nearest railroad, one mile away, to its works. The refusal of council to grant this has aroused much local feeling, and a public mass meeting has been called to offer the company a surface grade crossing at one street. President John M. Patterson, however, says that this will not settle the matter, and has determined to receive propositions from larger cities where the company can secure mechanics much easier than in a small city. Mr. Patterson points out that it would be of great advantage to have the plant in a city near two or more lines of railroads.

One of the conditions demanded of a new location is that it be in a city of not less than 250,000 inhabitants, lying north of a line drawn thru Pittsburg and St. Louis. The company offers to sell or rent in whole or in part its present buildings, occupation to be given in eighteen months.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: Carl L. Dorer, Bellaire, machine for fire finishing and polishing glassware; Thomas T. Crozier, Bellaire, oil and water separator; J. T. Calvert, Medina, honey knife; E. McGarvey, Youngstown, vibro meter; R. W. Morgan, Youngstown, combined tooth brush and holder; R. J. Rodd, Cuyahoga Falls, bolt trimming machine; E. H. Snyder, Canton, drop mechanism for corn planters.

Any thin or undeveloped girl or woman will be benefited by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It is one of the greatest known remedies for making people strong, healthy and plump. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Hollister Company.

Regulates the bowels promotes easy natural movements, cures constipation Doan's Regulets. Ask your druggist about them, 25c a box.

ELECTION BOARD STILL AT WORK

Canvass of Vote May be Completed Today.

A MISTAKE MADE AT MAXIMO.

Only Four Counts Involved but Much Trouble was Caused—Canton Man Fined for Stealing Coal from W. & L. E.—First Meeting of Schoolmaster's Club.

Canton, Nov. 10 —The members of the board of elections are still at work on the official canvass of the vote cast in Stark county at last Tuesday's election. It is expected, however, that the count will be completed today, Saturday. In making their canvass the board discovered that four more votes had been counted by the election officials in Maximo than the number of electors appearing on the poll books. The discrepancy was found late Friday afternoon and the Maximo election officials were summoned to come before the board and explain. These officials were Charles B. Vesseriat, Ephraim Pickens, Joel Conrad and J. D. Whitmore, judges, and J. Owsalt and C. E. Hartman, clerks. They appeared before the board rooms and upon talking the matter over agreed that an error had been mace in counting the ballots and that four straight Democratic votes had been accidentally counted twice. It was explained that these had been counted once and then counted again in a block of five. It was also discovered that one more vote had been counted for Douglass than should have been counted, likewise, that McDonald had been accredited with an extra vote in the totals. Both Republican and Democratic precinct officials agreed as to the method in which the mistakes occurred and their explanations were accepted by the election board.

The jury in the suit of Ida Wagner against John and Edward Wagner, administrators of the estate of Michael Wagner, deceased, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $585 in common pleas court Saturday morning. The action was tried before Judge Ambler. Plaintiff sued for $740 for care and nursing given the deceased.

Joseph Capalo was given to understand in Mayor Turnbull's court Saturday morning that it is much cheaper to buy coal than to steal it. He was arrested for stealing a ton of coal, which he threw off of a Wheeling & Lake Erie car. Capalo was fined $20 and costs and sentenced to ten days in the workhouse. The workhouse sentence was suspended on condition that he buy his coal hereafter.

The initial meeting and banquet of the Canton Schoolmasters' Club was held in the private dining rooms of the McKinley hotel Friday evening. Nineteen of the male teachers in the Canton public schools were present. After enjoying a splendid menu the teachers discuss a paper read by Prof. E. A. Stewart on "The Recognition of the Teaching Profession."

FIRE AT SCRANTON.

Loss of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Scranton, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Fire early today destroyed the six-story building occupied by the Foote & Shearer's Hardware Company and the J. Scott Inglis Carpet and Furniture Company, and the large two-story building of J. D. Williams Brothers, dealers in confectionery. The Connell building, an eight-story office structure adjoining, was damaged. The total loss is five hundred thousand dollars. Seven firemen were injured.

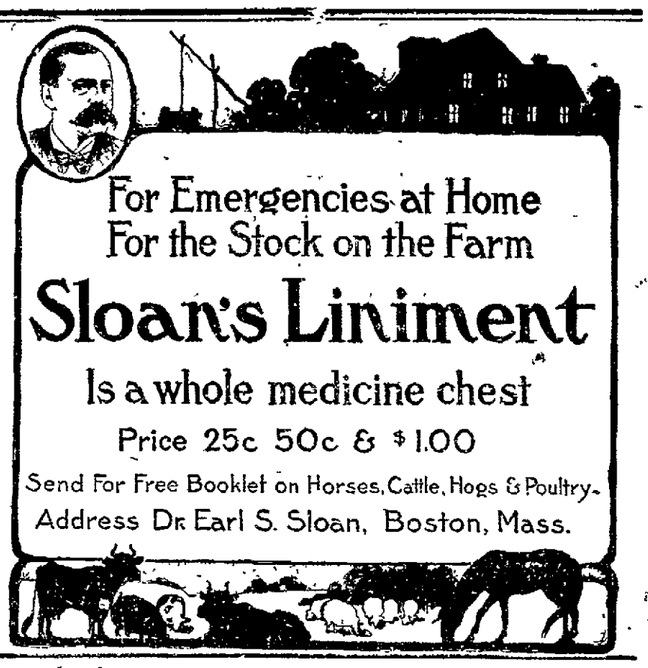
PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

Disorders Expected When Negro Troops are Dismissed.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 10 —(By Associated Press.)—Four companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry started for Fort Reno, Okla., from San Antonio last night to prevent possible trouble when the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth infantry are formally dismist, by order of President Roosevelt, as a result of riotous disturbances in Brownsville, Tex., August 13 The date of the actual dismissal is not known here.

When you're broke the girls are shy,
They turn and fly as you come nigh.
Brace up, old man, show some pluck,
Take Rocky Mountain Tea; t'will change your luck.
The Baltzly Company.

Read the "want" columns daily


For Emergencies at Home
For the Stock on the Farm
Sloan's Liniment
Is a whole medicine chest
Price 25c 50c & $1.00
Send For Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry.
Address Dr Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

MR. BIERLY VERSUS TOWNSHIP BOARD

Which is to Pay for Young Bierly's Tuition?

QUESTION BEFORE SCHOOL BOARD

The Board Instructed Mr. Bierly to Measure the Distance Between His Residence and the Jackson Lane Schoolhouse—State Examiner Young Compliments Massillon.

The board of education held its regular meeting Friday evening, with all members present. J. W. Bierly, a citizen of the East End, attended the meeting and asked for an extension of the union school district or the privilege of sending his son to the North street building. Mr. Bierly said that the distance between his residence, near Vinedale, to the school house in Jackson lane is over a mile and a half, and that during the winter months the road which leads to the school house was not in a passable condition. During the past two years his son has been going to the North street school. He thinks that the township board of education should be compelled to pay for the tuition.

The board instructed Mr. Bierly to secure the help of another citizen and measure the distance from his house to the school house in Jackson lane and report the matter to Superintendent Cronebaugh within the next twenty-four hours. If the distance is a mile and a half or more it will be the township board's duty to pay for his son's schooling. If not, Mr. Bierly will have to pay for it

A copy of the report of examination of school accounts which was presented to the auditor of state by S. C. Young, state examiner, was accepted and sent back to Clerk Fox to be filed. The following were some of the comments made by the state examiner:

School funds properly appointed and correctly disbursed.

Settlement record signed by the treasurer

Treasurer's bond filed and is sufficient in amount.

Warrants neatly filed.

Clerk's bond filed and noted in settlement record

Warrants properly indorsed and signed by the president.

Records kept in accord with section 4055

Cash was evidenced by certificate from cashier of bank.

Clerk's and treasurer's records agrees with the auditor's.

All the business of the board conducted and recorded and your examiner compliments the officers for the proper manner in which they transact the school affairs of Massillon.

After the bills had been ordered paid the board adjourned.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means Copy must be in not later than 10 a m. to insure insertion the same day.

Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

FOR RENT

BRICK house on Paul street, gas, city and cistern water. Inquire Andrew Paul, 114 E. Cherry St

FIVE rooms, gas, well and cistern water, on West Charles street Inquire 78 East South street.

HALL 45x16 feet, S. Erie street, in good condition, located above Graber's meat market Inquire at Duelbaum's Clothing Store

HOUSE—4 roomed house 76 Park St , in good repair city and cistern water, gas for heat and light. Inquire at 74 Park St.

HOUSE—7 roomed house, furnace, bath, hot and cold water and modern conveniences Inquire 26 Front St.

HOUSE—Nine room house, 32 N High street Inquire royal Massillon Standard Coal Co's office, 22 Canal street.

HOUSE of 5 rooms on Washington avenue, city and cistern water and gas. Inquire at 14 Washington avenue.

HOUSE—Six room house. N. High St., with bath complete, city and cistern water, gas throughout, possession given Nov 15, rent $16 50. See Justus, the Plumber.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

ROOMS—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, 123 W Main St

SEVEN room house with bath; possession given at once Telephone Bell C 798 or inquire at 242 Wellman street.

STOREROOM on West Main street, possession given at once, rent low to desirable tenant. S. Burd.

STOREROOM—New and modern, cemented basement, driveway in rear, steam heat furnished Rent very cheap Located No 29 N. Erie street, next to East Ohio Gas Co.'s office. Inquire of Chas G. King.

WANTED

HORSES to winter on Dalton Stock Farm 1½ mile northeast of Dalton. Address L. S. Rudy, Dalton, Farmers Phone 2 rings on 10

MAN to drive coal team Apply at once at Sippo Valley Mills The Warwick Co.

MEN AND BOYS at the Works of Rhodes Bottle & Glass Co.

MANAGER for branch office we wish to locate here in Massillon. Address, with references. The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATTERN MAKER Apply Foreman Pattern Dept The Novelty Iron Co , Canton, O.

TRAVELER for established house, $12 00 weekly to start, expenses paid, references. Address George G Clows, Massillon, Ohio

LOST

BUCKEL—Lady's belt buckle. Finder please return to the Massillon Skirt Factory, 65 S. Erie street

FOR SALE.

EIGHT room house with bath, hot and cold city water, cistern water in kitchen, furnace and mantle with grate, good cellar all newly papered and painted inside and outside, also good barn at 30 Front street, Massillon, Ohio Frank L. Hemperly, Executor.

FARM—100 acres, 2 miles from city limits, nicely located on the highway; farm in good state of cultivation, no waste land, house barn, good outbuildings and good water; price reasonable. Inquire this office.

HAT RACK—Walnut hat rack with mirror; also two walnut book cases suitable for offices Inquire at 11 Front street. Bell phone 416.

HORSE—Bay horse, weight 1200 lbs , safe for women to drive. Inquire Dr. James F Gardner, West Brookfield. Mass phone 65.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages at the law office of R. A. Pino, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White Notary Public.

I HAVE two very nice lots on Jarvis avenue that I can sell for $400 each, lots 50x130 ft. Cheap One house of six rooms, large lot on Jarvis avenue for $1650; this pays $12 a month rent. See S. Burd.

LAND—Eight and one half acres of land, with six feet of potter's clay, located 2½ miles south of Massillon near the canal and tow path Inquire of Henry Meeting 305 N. Mill St

RANGE—$40 range, will sell for $20 Tables, beds and other household furnishings. Inquire E. Main street, up stairs, over Keefer & Claus' saloon.

SEVEN room house on southwest corner of Park and Pike streets, in excellent condition, lot 60x180 feet, there being plenty of ground room on Pike street for another house. Henry Lantz.

SEVEN room house, East Oak street, all conveniences and extra lot, $5,000

Seven room house East Oak street, $4,200.

Seven room house East South Mill street, bath and steam heat, $3,500

Eight room house South Mill street, bath and furnace, $4,700.

Eight room house corner North and Hill, bath and furnace, $5,000.

Seven room house South Mill street bath and furnace, $3,500. See S. Burd.

SQUARE PIANOS good for beginners at $25, $50, $75 and $100, $8 down, $5 per month will buy any of the above instruments Organs, $12, $16, $25, $33, $5 down and $5 per month. Bammerlin Bros , Factory St. Massillon, O.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—AMERICAN, ANCHOR, ATLANTIC TRANSPORT, CUNARD, FABRE, FRENCH. HAMBURG-AMERICAN, HOLLAND AMERICAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, RED STAR, WHITE Star Lines, F. C. Clark's Mediterranean Cruise, Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

FOUND

BUGGY—A top buggy, set of harness and lap robe. Property is in possession of Chief of Police Erlie, to whom inquiries should be addressed

CHARM—Gold charm with inscription of Supreme Forest, 1903 Owner call at this office.

Wedding Presents.

It will not be necessary to go to the large cities when you can see the **Cream** of the **Newest and Choicest Things** of **Imported Goods** in our display

ON SECOND FLOOR.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW SOURCE OF RUBBER.

Mexican Vines So Full of It They Stretch Without Breaking.

The owner of a large cacao plantation in the northeastern part of Chiapas says he has discovered a rubber vine on his property that excels all others. The discovery was made by Chinese laborers working for him.

The Chinese gathered vines which grew in a dense, tangled mass and wove them into rude hammocks. The hammocks were especially elastic on account of the large amount of rubber in them, and this was particularly so if the vines were dried some time.

The attention of the owner of the hacienda was naturally called to the peculiar properties of the strange vine. Upon investigation, according to the reports, it was found to carry a high percentage of rubber. It amounts to about 20 or 25 per cent of the weight of the vine and is so strong that on breaking the wood the rubber still holds.

In other rubber plants, as far as is known, there are so much resin and essential oil in the rubber that it is not elastic at all until extracted and treated. It is more like a viscous sap, as that of the fig tree.

In the new vine, however, there appears to be a total absence of essential oil and resin. It is not so certain a fact, however, that this property will add to the facility of extraction. It may make it more difficult.

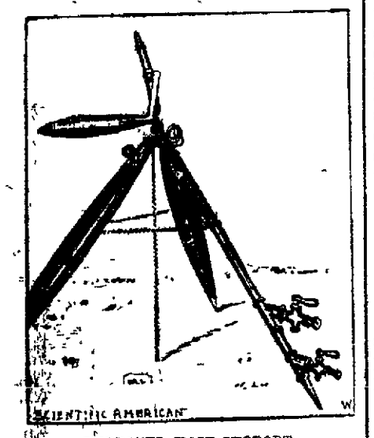
If it shall be found that it is possible to separate this new rubber from the plant in any economical manner the discoverer believes that it will greatly affect the industry. There are vast tangles of the vine, and the percentage of rubber is higher than in any other known plant.—Modern Mexico.

SUPPORT FOR FIRE HOSE.

Device That Enables One Man to Control a Heavy Stream.

Fire hose is so heavy and cumbersome that it usually requires several men to handle a single line. However, there has recently been invented a device for supporting fire hose in such a manner that a single man can control it and direct a stream wherever desired, or the hose can be anchored and set to deliver a stream of water without requiring any attendance. The value of this feature will be appreciated in places where accident might occur from a falling wall or where the heat is too intense for a fireman to remain.

The device comprises a tripod, one of the legs being hollow or in the form of a pipe. Near the lower end of this leg there are several couplings by which connection can be made with a line of hose. The couplings are provided with valves whereby the pressure of water may be regulated, as indicated by a pressure gauge. At the upper end of the hollow leg is a short curved pipe which has a rotary connection there-



IMPROVED HOSE SUPPORT.

with, while a flexible tube connects this pipe with an elbow. A bifurcated lever is fulcrumed to the pipe and at its upper end is secured to a collar on the flexible hose. By means of a handle on this lever the nozzle may be swung in any desired direction. The tripod legs are prevented from spreading too far apart by chains. A central chain is attached at one end to the tripod head, and is provided at the opposite end with a screw eye which can be driven into the ground or the floor to anchor the support. The tripod may be compactly folded and a hook on the tripod head provides for securing it to the rung of a ladder. A patent on this hose support has been secured by John H. Mainburg of Sacramento, Cal.

Power Going to Waste.

Some day, says the Newark Advertiser, the vast amount of power going to waste from the chimneys of manufacturing establishments will be utilized. This economy is being studied here and abroad, and various devices are now in use. In a paper read recently before the Society of German Engineers it was estimated that in Germany no less than 600,000 horsepower might be obtained from the surplus gases of coke ovens and an additional 1,000,000 horsepower from the waste gases of blast furnaces. The first gas engine plant dealing with coke oven gases was put into operation in 1894 in Germany, and there are now constructed or under construction gas engines capable of delivering no less than 400,000 horsepower when operated with "poor gases."

Peanuts as Food.

The little peanut that only a few years ago was considered by the physicians as unfit to put into the stomach is now the basis of the food products of one of the largest sanitariums in the country. Analysis proves it to contain three times the nutriment of beef; hence as it becomes better known and its value realized it enters the bill of fare in the shape of peanut butter, salted peanuts, soup, cakes, etc. Many vegetarians throughout the country use no other bread lubricant than peanut butter prepared from the roasted nut.

MILK A PERFECT FOOD.

Contains Flesh Formers and Heat Makers in Proper Proportions.

While "man cannot live by bread alone," bread in this connection meaning food, neither can he live without food, but his development and health depend not on the quantity he eats, but on the portion of that quantity which he digests. He must digest what will build up the tissues of the body, give animal heat and also muscular power. Those foods which will do the first office are called flesh formers, and those which furnish heat and power are called heat makers. All foods contain one of the three requisites, and sometimes all, in varying proportions, says Valancey E. Fuller, lecturer on sanitary milk, New York state farmers' institute.

The only complete and perfect food is milk. In it are flesh formers and heat makers in the right proportions properly balanced. The same can be said of no other food. Those who have lived on farms know that pasture is a perfect food for cattle, and that if any other food is given them in its place it must be balanced by other foods. Milk is like pasture. It is a perfectly balanced ration in itself, and there is no necessity of partaking of any other food unless we desire it. This accounts for the fact that we can live and do a hard day's work on milk alone, for milk contains all of the nutritive ingredients needed for food and is thoroughly and easily digested. The longevity of the Hungarian mountaineers, who live on milk and whey, is well known.

A quart of good milk contains as much digestible nutrients as are contained in one pound of beef chuck, one pound of fowl, one pound of veal shoulder, one-half pound of beef loin, one-half pound of beef ribs, one-half pound of mutton leg, nine ounces of veal cutlets, nine ounces of veal loin, two pounds of codfish, two pounds five ounces of solid oysters, two pounds five ounces of bluefish or one pound five ounces of potatoes.

NEW RAILWAY SIGNALS.

Safety Device to Insure Trains Against Collision.

On the Great Western railway of England some interesting experiments in railway signaling are making. The new safety device is intended to notify the ear, instead of the eye, of the condition of the track ahead. It is held that semaphores, which are the warnings depended upon wherever the block system is used in this country, are unsatisfactory, being often obscured by fog, and that the strain of watching for these signals is greater than should be imposed on the engineer of a locomotive.

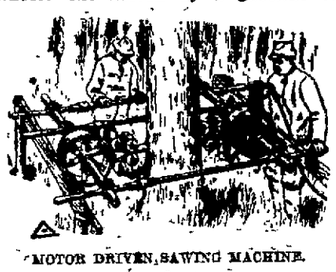
In the new device a mechanism is fixed in the roadbed at the beginning of each "block" of track that gives a whistle in the cab of the locomotive if the track is clear and rings a bell if the block or track is occupied. These signals are located near the ear of the engineer as he stands at the throttle and continue sounding until stopped by him. It is held that the system affords a distinct advantage in eliminating the confusion of lights in station and switch yards at night, which has been responsible for many wrecks.

If such mechanism can be developed to certainty of operation it would seem to be a distinct advance in securing the safety of trains from collision.

Machine For Felling Trees.

A portable sawing machine, simple in design and carrying its own motive power, thus making it entirely independent, is a recent invention destined to be of great value to lumbermen.

A tubular framework supported in any suitable manner carries two band wheels—one driven by a gasoline or



MOTOR DRIVEN SAWING MACHINE.

other suitable motor, the other running loose—over which passes an endless saw. Guiding pulleys bring the running and cutting edges of the saw together so they move in the same kerf. Of the two sets of rollers employed at each end one keeps the upper and lower runs of the saw in close facial contact and the other causes the saw courses to approach the first set of rollers in a gradual curve, and also holds the saw in close frictional contact with the driving pulleys, says the American Inventor. The simplicity of construction and the portability of the device constitute two great advantages.

Ducks as Fish Disseminators.

A naturalist relates that the appearance of perch, bream and crayfish in newly cut dams near the Macquarie river, in New South Wales, was at first a perplexing mystery, the fishes even being noticed after the first rains in the dams, and for some years spontaneous generation was regarded as the only possible explanation. Then came a simple and credible solution of the problem in a Sydney zoologist's discovery of half hatched fish ova on the breast and wings of a wild duck.

Culture of the Grape.

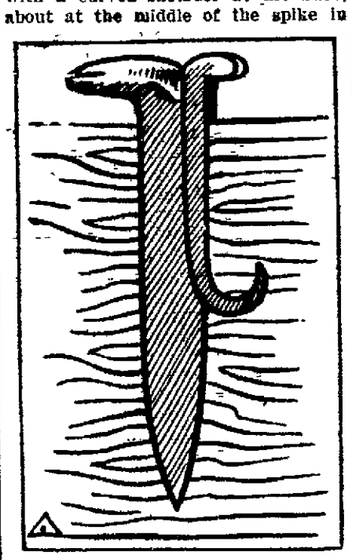
The paramount object in the culture of the grape in most parts of the world has been the obtaining of wine. The extent of this will be surprising and hardly believed by those not acquainted with the statistics. Thus, for instance, there are annually produced on the globe over 4,000,000,000 gallons of wine. Of this amount the United States produces only about 50,000,000 gallons.

RAIL FASTENING DEVICE.

Self Locking Railway Spike That Cannot Work Loose.

A railway spike that cannot work loose is now being manufactured at Seattle, Wash. Says the Railway and Engineering Review:

"It consists of an ordinary spike with a curved shoulder at the back, about at the middle of the spike in



SELF LOCKING SPIKE.

length, and a key or lock to hold the spike from working up out of the tie. The wedge shaped lock is a thin tapering piece of iron. When the spike is driven into the tie it leaves a slight channel alongside of it, into which this wedge is driven, following the channel until it strikes the shoulder of the spike, when it immediately turns out and enters the wood along the line of least resistance, which is with the grain, sometimes turning upward after a little if the wood is soft. It then becomes practically impossible to draw the spike without first drawing the wedge.

"If for any reason it is desired to pull the spike, the wedge itself, being thin, is easily drawn from the top, although it cannot be pushed up by the spike. After the wedge is drawn the spike can easily be removed and, what is a great advantage, can be replaced in the same hole and locked with the wedge as securely as before. As the ties become old and the spike becomes loose a tap of the hammer on the wedge will set it up tight against the rail again."

High Collars and Headache.

That high collars tend to produce nervous headaches among both men and women is the most recent discovery of a well known Viennese physician. Quite accidentally the doctor's attention was directed to the very high and very tight style of collar worn by a patient who was always complaining of headaches and giddiness. The collar was laid aside, thus removing the compression of the neck, and the patient's headaches and giddiness disappeared. Struck by this result, the doctor paid particular attention to the kind of collars worn by his "headache patients," and in very many instances the change to lower and easier fitting collars brought immediate relief. In the case of women wearing high stiff neckbands it was found that doing away with these had a similarly beneficial result. The doctor declares that nobody with any tendency to headache should wear high collars.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Tannin In Willow Bark.

Experiments with basket willows by the department of agriculture recently have proved that they have tanning qualities. The results may prove valuable to the big leather industries of the country. Analyses were made by Professor Harvey W. Wiley of the bureau of chemistry. According to Dr. Wiley's experiments, the purple willow contains 8.73 per cent of tannin and the almond willow 11.38 per cent, or about as much as the ordinary oak tanbark gives. Judging from these investigations, officials of the bureau of forestry say the large quantities of willow bark available might furnish no small part of the tanning material required in the United States.

The Odors of Diseases.

Our much neglected sense of smell can be put to important uses. When well developed it may serve in medical diagnosis, and some English physicians have pointed out lately that diabetes, enteric fever, acute rheumatism, plague, abdominal fistula, undressed cancers, erysipelas in some cases, gangrene of the lung, pyaemia, septic mouth, bleeding hemorrhoids and undressed varicose ulcers are among the disorders that emit characteristic odors and that can be recognized by smell alone. Care is necessary, however, as the physician, after influenza or the taking of alcohol himself, may fancy his own odor to be that of his patient.

New Protection For Chauffeurs.

A new speedometer for motorists is now on the market, says Technical World Magazine for September, which not only gives the rate of speed per hour and the number of minutes to the mile, but can be set at any given speed, so that when that speed is exceeded a buzzer announces the fact to the driver. With this device in use a chauffeur can set the speedometer at the limit of speed allowed in the country where he is traveling, and as soon as the limit is exceeded he will be warned of the fact.

New Source of Alcohol.

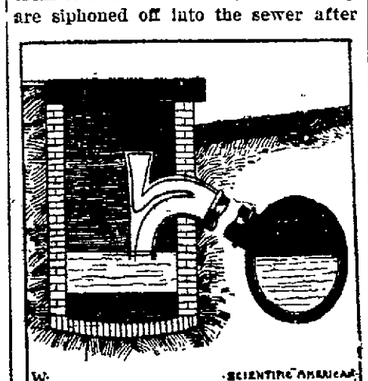
A new source of alcohol has been discovered in Western Australia. The grass tree, which flourishes so thickly that it has become a nuisance to agriculturists, turns out to be full of alcohol. The fibers of the core yield from five-tenths to one and a quarter gallons of proof spirit a bushel.

IMPROVED SEWER SIPHON.

Device For Facilitating the Cleansing of Catch Basins.

In place of conducting the water of the streets directly into the sewer main it is customary in large towns to provide catch basins at intervals into which the gutters drain. These basins are then connected by siphons with the sewer main, so that when the contents rise above a determinate level they will be drawn off through the siphons.

Heretofore the only means of cleaning catch basins has been to dip out the contents in bucketfuls and convey them to some other basin, whence they are siphoned off into the sewer after



SIPHON FOR CATCH BASINS.

the necessary level has been reached. This method of cleaning the basins is both laborious and expensive. However, a new form of siphon has recently been invented by William H. Engelbrecht of Prince Bay, N. Y., which simplifies the cleaning process.

This siphon is shown in the accompanying engraving. It will be observed that the shorter leg, or that portion of the siphon which enters the basin, is formed with a double channel or passage, one channel lying above the other. The upper channel is provided with a funnel mouth opening upward. In use the contents of the basin are dipped up and poured into this funnel, whence they flow down the longer leg of the siphon to the sewer main. The upper passage is so designed as to form a trap or water seal, so that after cleaning out the basin a quantity of clean water is emptied into the funnel to clear the trap of foul liquid or sediment and provide an effective seal against the escape of sewer gas through the siphon into the basin.

THE SULPHUR MATCH.

Why the Head Does Not Ignite Until Friction Is Applied.

The matches that are made on earth were first made possible by the discovery that if a warm solution of glue were taken at 44 degrees C. and both the phosphorus and oxidizing material were stirred in it the phosphorus melted and became separated into excessively small particles by the stirring, while the oxidizing material dissolved. On tipping match heads with such a mixture when dry the particles of phosphorus were surrounded entirely and protected by a thin film of glue, and it was not until friction upon a roughened surface in the striking of the match broke down the glue protection that the phosphorus and oxidizing material could act upon each other. The friction at the same time supplied the necessary heat to ignite the phosphorus, which then burned partly at the expense of the oxygen of the air and partly at the expense of the oxidizing material added to the match head mixture.

As soon as this discovery was made improvements followed, and the match as it is today really is a beautiful application of scientific facts based upon the different points of ignition of the materials used for gaining the temperature necessary to ignite the various substances in which it is washed to have combustion.

In the match head there is phosphorus with its ignition point of 60 degrees C., but it is quite clear that this is not the temperature at which the match head flames, as otherwise a box of matches left in the sun on a hot summer's day certainly would ignite, but it is the temperature of ignition after the protecting film of glue has been destroyed, so that on striking the match really this point of ignition is brought into play, while with the glue still intact the match head has to be brought to a temperature of 190 degrees C. before heat alone can cause ignition.

Yellow Glasses For Nervousness.

A French specialist has discovered that the wearing of yellow glasses has a perceptible influence on even the most phlegmatic people. The yellow or orange glasses exercise a sedative effect on the optic nerves of the wearer. He not only is soothed and calmed, but his spirits rise. The reason is said to be that yellow suppresses the chemical rays of the sun. On similar grounds the use of yellow writing paper is recommended. From another source comes confirmation of the same peculiar fact. Professor Edward B. Warman has found that the wearing of yellow hat bands gives safety from sunstroke and entirely alleviates the headache which some people suffer from excessive heat.

Electron, the Universal Gas.

R. S. S. Bergh, consul in Gothenburg, reports the discovery of a new element, electron, by a Swedish scientist, Professor J. R. Rydberg. Electron is a universal gas. It forms an atmosphere which prevails throughout our solar system. It is expected that the discovery will lead to full scientific explanation of many things which have remained unexplained, as, for instance, magnetic storms in connection with sun spot periods, the northern lights and terrestrial magnetism.

Canning's Cruise

By CLARENCE ODELL

Canning, running down the beach, looked about for the familiar blue and white turban. Somehow he had come to expect the sight of the odd little bathing cap, and it was with a gesture of impatience that he searched the beach and the little knot of bathers clinging to the life ropes.

Ever since the girl had first appeared on the beach Canning had been interested. She was a splendid swimmer, vastly different from the girls who clung to the ropes and gave little shrieks every time a wave rolled in. She headed straight for the raft with strong, steady strokes and kept away from the flirtatious group in the shallows.

Canning admired her for it, and he was frequently found on the raft

HE PADDLED WITH ONE HAND TOWARD THE RAFT.

watching the little head bobbing through the surf to the same goal. He never had a chance to speak. She was not the kind of girl a man spoke to without excuse, but of late there had been a sort of friendliness in her glance as she had climbed to the raft. More than once Canning had wished that she might have a cramp—just a tiny little one—so that he might go to her rescue and thus break the conventional ice.

She was nowhere in sight today. The water was unusually rough, and the life guards were pacing the beach restlessly instead of occupying their usual perches, but rough water could not prevent her from taking her daily dip, and Canning wondered what the matter was.

Then suddenly he caught sight of a blue and white dot out on the water, and he strode into the surf. It was reckless for the girl to try to make the raft in this sea. He wondered that the guards had not called her back.

Once in the water, he advanced with powerful strokes, following the girl ahead. It was no easy matter for him to make headway at first, and he wondered how she was faring farther out.

She must have been making slow progress, for he could see that he was gaining on her. She was not more than a hundred feet from the raft now, and he was some fifty feet behind her, when suddenly she threw up her arms, with a cry, and disappeared under the water.

He fought his way desperately toward the spot where she had disappeared and came up to her just as she rose for the second time.

"Turn on your back," he commanded. "I will get you to the float. Don't be afraid."

He caught her just in time, and slowly he paddled with one hand toward the raft. It was a difficult matter to get her on the raft unaided, but the realization that he would have to work quickly gave him new strength. She had lost consciousness, and his first care was to administer first aid. It was several minutes before her eyelids fluttered and he knew that he had won that battle. When at last he was assured that she was all right he sank down on the boards beside her to rest before even trying to signal the life guards.

"You seem to be more exhausted than I am," she said after a moment. "It must have been hard work getting me on to the raft."

"The swell made it difficult," he explained. "Once or twice I thought I had lost you, but I held on."

"I suppose we can get them to send out a boat for us," she commented. "It would not be easy to swim back."

"It would be out of the question," he declared.

"It looks longer than ever before," she said, with a little shudder as she glanced out over the heaving water. "The hotels seem so much smaller."

Canning glanced up for a moment, then sprang to his feet, with a cry. Presently he turned to her with a grave face. "Do not be alarmed," he said quietly, "but I am afraid the raft is loose."

"But it was moored at four corners!" she exclaimed. "How could it get loose?"

"The logs rot in the water. I suppose I raised the edge out of water as I climbed on, and the swell tore it loose. At any rate, we are in for a cruise unless we can signal the shore."

They stood up together and waved frantically, but apparently the little tragedy had passed unnoticed on shore, and there was no answering signal that they could perceive. At last, tired by their exertions, they sank down on the raft and faced the situation.

"The coastwise steamers come close in to shore here," he said reassuringly. "There will be a good chance of being taken off before night. Perhaps at the turn of the tide we may drift back."

"I hope something happens," she shivered. "It seems so dreadful to be carried out to sea."

"We at least have a raft," he comforted. "Suppose you had to keep swimming?"

"I should have given up long ago," she said. "As it was I should be dead now had it not been for you."

"I was afraid you would have some trouble," he said, "when I saw what you had undertaken to do."

"Did you follow me out on purpose?" she asked wonderingly. "I didn't know any one had seen me. The guards warned me against trying, but I wanted to see if I couldn't, and I did—almost."

"That was the only reason that brought me out," he said. "I saw your bathing cap, and I knew it was you."

"And I am the reason for your being out here?" she asked wonderingly. "I am responsible for your danger too?"

"Not at all," he protested warmly. "I am only too glad that I was in time to be of service."

"I thought it was because you wanted to come," she explained. "I have noticed that you were such a good swimmer."

"I have wished hundreds of times that I knew you," he admitted. "I have admired your swimming ever since you came."

"My name is Rose Wilcox."

"I am Harry Canning," he responded formally. "I'm glad to meet you, Miss Wilcox."

Their hands met in hearty clasp. She colored when she perceived that he was still holding it, and for a moment she moved away. Then she drew closer to him again, and they sat there and chatted while their eyes searched the horizon for the sign of sail or steamer.

They soon found that they knew common friends, and this swept away Rose's last barrier of reserve, and she gossiped on as if they had known each other for years.

So engrossed did they become that they forgot the peril of the situation, forgot everything save the fact that they found each other wonderfully congenial.

It was with a start that they heard a panting behind them and turned to see a steam yacht drawing alongside. In a few minutes they had been taken off and, with the raft towing behind the yacht, turned back to shore.

"I like this style of cruising better," laughed Rose as they sat on the deck wrapped in blankets. "And just to think that we were in sight of the yacht for half an hour and never thought of turning around."

"It never occurred to me that they would have to telephone the inlet for a boat," he explained, "though I might have known."

"I'm a little sorry the cruise stopped so suddenly," she confessed shyly. "I had even forgotten that it was getting near luncheon."

"Let's make the next cruise in a yacht," he suggested.

"We could get up a party," she assented.

"I don't want a party," he declared. "A party would be de trop on a honeymoon."

"Yes," she admitted shyly, her color deepening.

But later he managed to obtain a less vague acquiescence to his proposal.

Stopping Runs on Banks.

Runs on banks, as all the world knows, are often stopped or restricted in the oddest ways. A rich bank knew that a run was to set in on a certain Monday morning, for it had been robbed of some postage stamps on Saturday night and the robbery had been exaggerated in the newspaper reports, and if this run was not kept within reasonable limits the bank would have to close its doors. It had plenty of money, but not plenty of cash. It needed twenty-four hours' time. Before sunrise on Monday morning a man put a fresh coat of paint on the front doors of the bank, on the wall panels and on the counters. The result was that people who made the run on Monday made rather a walk of it. They wanted their money, but they rushed no one. On the contrary, they came on with caution and deliberation. So careful were they lest they get paint on their clothes that it took longer to pay off one of them than it would have taken ordinarily to pay five. This is one of many odd tricks whereby, in a run, a bank has saved itself from wreck.

The Oldest Religions.

Judaism is the oldest existing religion. Brahmanism is second, Buddhism third and Mohammedanism fourth. Buddha was born in the sixth century B. C., at Kapilavastu, in India, near the Himalayas. He was named Siddhartha and Gautama and was the son of a wealthy Sakya chieftain, called a king in modern poetry. Buddha lived to be very old. Brahma is the all pervading soul of the universe, the creator of the universe, his brother gods being Vishnu and Siva. Mohammed was born at Mecca, in Arabia, in 570 A. D., and died in Medina, Arabia, June 8, 632. No one can say when the worship of God began. It is probable that the very earliest man worshiped some unknown power, who was his God. The religion of the Chaldeans antedated the Jewish religion. Noah worshiped God; so did Abraham. Judaism did not begin until late in Abraham's life.

WIFELY SYMPATHY.

There Are Times When It Is Bad For a Husband.

Suppose after a woman is married she finds that her husband is one of the kind who are easily discouraged and who are quick to give up in the face of difficulties. How can she help him and arouse him from his feelings of despair and lethargy?

The problem is a difficult one but by no means impossible of solution. A wife, however, must act wisely and tactfully if she is to bring about the desired result. In the first place, of course, it is absolutely essential that she should hide her real feelings concerning her husband if these tend toward the slightest contempt.

Secondly, she must take care not to sympathize with his weakness. Easily discouraged men have a craving for sympathy which is very intense. A wife's sympathy with her husband's failures often causes the latter to lose energy, ambition and even shame at being a failure. She thus does harm instead of good.

Hope, praise, encouragement—these are the levers with which a wife may spur her weak husband up the ladder of success, but sympathy will pull him down. Of course it is a difficult undertaking to alter a man's character and instill into him qualities that he does not possess by nature, but a wife's fortune is bound up in her husband's. What he is socially and financially she is, and if she sits down quietly and accepts failure she is as weak and as cowardly as he is.

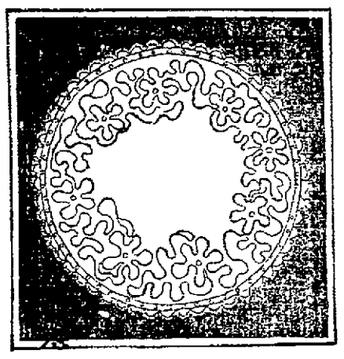
A wife who wishes to encourage her husband should make him believe that she thinks him one of the cleverest of men. Not for one moment should she allow him to see that she does not consider he is the very essence of courage, determination and perseverance.

The more a man knows he does not possess these qualities for which his wife lauds him the more sure he is to affect them and to try to live up to what he believes she thinks he is. There is no other man who makes such a show of bravery as the man who suspects his own courage.—New York American.

PRETTY TABLE COVER.

For Use In the Parlor, Sitting Room or Library.

The illustration shows a pretty table cover that can be carried out in almost any material, the model, however, being designed for use in a drawing room, library or living room. The shape was a large circle, the edge of



CIRCULAR TABLE COVER.

which was scalloped and buttonholed in heavy embroidery silk. The irregular design and the band inside the scallops were outlined in narrow gold cord and green silk cord, which was couched on, the work being very quickly done. The cover used as a model was of heavy mercerized linen of a soft green tone, but various other color combinations would be equally effective, and, if desired, a single cord could be used to follow the design. In a smaller size the pattern could also be used for white linen counterpanes, white cotton loop braid, which has exactly the effect of hand work, being used as explained.—Exchange.

The Chocolate Cure.

In an obscure but picturesque little village of faroff Germany there is a place called the "Chocolate Cure," where thin people go to become stout. The patients eat and drink cocoa and chocolate all the time while they rest, admire the scenery, gossip and grow fatter every day. The true secret of the great success of this treatment is the happy way chocolate has of fattening just the right places, settling in the hands, the arms, the neck and the shoulders, making the fair patient prettier and plumper all the time. The really effective part of this cure may be tried at home by any persevering woman, and the medicine is so very palatable and the method so simple that there is actually, it seems, no reason why all of us should not be of just the desired weight; anyway, the suggestion deserves an honest trial, and even if nothing be gained, why, surely nothing can be lost.

Stairway Closets.

A woman who found her steep back stairs as little ornamental as they were useful has had them converted into two closets, one opening out of her dining room, the other on the second floor. The steps were removed bodily and a glass door opened into the dining room from where they had been. The space inside she had paneled, and rows of shelves were built in well up to the ceiling. The lower ones were used for china and the upper ones for preserves. A small window cut into the side yard admitted light into what was really a small shelf lined room. The whole cost little. Upstairs a capacious linen closet filled in the vacant space. Another woman who did not wish to have the stairs actually taken out had the upper landing converted into a closet, but left the stairs underneath, using them from the first floor as a store closet for brooms, buckets and the like.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1906

This is an "off" Saturday. The Tigers do not play.

Has Mr. Bryan explained yet why Nebraska went Republican? If not, why not?

Patrick H. McCarren, read out of the Democratic party in New York yesterday by the Democratic state committee because he worked to defeat Hearst, offered a resolution to the effect that the committee's investigation be extended to all the counties of the state where Mr. Hearst ran behind his ticket. The resolution did not carry. Where ignorance is less embarrassing 'tis folly to be wise.

It is satisfactory to note that improvements on the roads of Perry township are well under way and that next spring will see much further progress in this important work. In another column The Independent tells what has already been accomplisht. People who do much driving have seen the improvement made on what has been for years a bad piece of roadway between Massilon and Canton. The township trustees assure us that this is a good example of what is to be done thruout the township.

The celebrators of Halloween over at Louiville suffered a rude jolt the morning afterward. On the night of October 31 they indulged in what are known by the indulgent as "pranks." The 'pranks" included the upsetting of Mr. James Nichols' corncrib. Mr. Nichols heard the downfall of his property as he sat by the evening lamp, but he stirred not. Louisville is a small place, however, and next morning Mr. Nichols easily found the boys in question. "Put my corncrib back where it belongs," said he, "or I'll have you arrested." The boys got together and, as the Louisville Herald says, "after a lot of hard work got it back." In the meantime Prof. H. P. Brinkworth found that one of his outbuildings known as "the rookery" had been forcibly removed from its foundations, so as soon as the corncrib was right side up he marched the boys to his place, where they spent the rest of the day repairing damages. Rumor has it that Halloween will not be extensively celebrated in Louisville next year.

The habit of quoting what people say, except in rare instances, is a bad one. Says Smith to Jones, "I think Robinson would improve the looks of his place by taking down his fence." Says Jones to Robinson the next time they meet, "Say, Robinson, Smith thinks you ought to take down your fence." "Smith be banged," says Robinson, "I'll take down my fence when I please." Tals is a mild example. Usually the person who is being misquoted is put in an entirely false position. An innocent remark, slightly altered, may be fraught with deadly meaning to the next person who hears it. President Roosevelt has been a sufferer from the quotation habit. It is said that recently he has sent letters containing stinging rebukes to public men who, after casual talks, have undertaken to express his views on public questions, and that he is determined to put an end to the practise of quoting him when he does not authorize a statement of his views. Mr. Roosevelt can do this, but the citizen in private life is at the mercy of his friends unless he shuts up like a clam and never expresses an opinion about anything.

INCITING REBELLION.

Boers are Causing Trouble in Cape Colony.

Cape Town, Cape Colony, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—A conflict has occurred between a number of Boers recently employed in German Southwest Africa and a detachment of Cape police. The Boers entered the northwestern part of Cape Colony and endeavored to incite a rebellion. The police have been instructed to suppress the movement.

The average young woman of today is busy and has no time to devote to anything but health and beauty. It comes to ninety nine out of every hundred who take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

THE PERFECT WAY.

Scores of Massillon Citizens Have Learned it.

If you suffer from backache,
There is only one way to cure it.
The perfect way is to cure the kidneys.
A bad back means sick kidneys.
Neglect it. urninary troubles follow.
Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.
Are endorsed by Massillon people.

Mrs B. C. White, wife of B. C. White, machinist at the Bridge Works, and living at 36 Danner street, Massillon, says: "I told residents of this city through our local papers in the month of May, 1900, that I had been relieved of pain and lameness in my back by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Baltzly's drug store. I can add, today, that during the four years or more which have elapsed that never once has this remedy failed to bring prompt and effective relief whenever I feel the least touch of backache coming on. Other members of my family have used Doan's Kidney Pills with the same satisfactory results. In cases of backache and other troubles arising from the kidneys there is no better remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

THREE ROADS WERE IMPROVED

Work of Perry Township Trustees This Year.

ROCKS WERE CRUSHED HERE.

The Unfinished Work on the Navarre Road Will be Completed Next Spring — New Road Law After December 1.

The permanent improvements on the roads of Perry township, which have been under way all summer under the direction of the township trustees, have been stopt until next spring, when with renewed energy other roads will be improved. The past summer has seen many improvements on the dirt roads of the township Early in the year the trustees purchased a stone crusher, one capable of grinding up the large boulders found in this section. The crusher was put into use at once and hundreds of tons of hard rock were obtained. The crusher was kept in service until a short time ago.

The first improvement made was a stretch of three-quarters of a mile from the city's limits in Akron street north to the Jackson township line. Much care was given in preparing the bed and eight inches of crusht stone were placed on top of a solid foundation. The sides were rounded up and protected to prevent the stone from falling away. This improved part is twelve feet wide, making an excellent driveway over a section of the country district which often has caused great inconvenience to farmers desiring to come to the city. Twelve farmers of Jackson township co-operated with the trustees and improved the road to a certain extent beyond the limit of work under the jurisdiction of the trustees

The trustees also improved a half mile of road between Massillon and Canton in what is known as "the flats," and which has been a very bad section of highway for years. The trustees feel that this section is the finest piece of road in the county. It is fifteen feet wide and was made with eight inches of stone on top of a foundation consisting of limestone rock and gravel. This also was rounded up and protected from the dirt driveway at its side.

The third section of public highway improved was that part of the road running thru the Plains beginning at the driveway leading to the Massillon state hospital. This work was not completed. Several rods have been finisht. This road will be eighteen feet in width and the foundation will be covered with ten inches of stone. The trustees desire to continue this work early in the spring. The policy begun this year is to be followed if the trustees have their way in the matter. At present all dirt roads are being repaired, large and small fills are being made and preparations made for the winter's travel.

"NOTHING DOING."

Latest Message from Battleship Louisiana.

Norfolk, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The wireless telegraph station at Cape Henry at 9 o'clock this morning was in touch with the battleship Louisiana, bearing President Roosevelt. The operator on the Louisiana reported "nothing doing," meaning that all was well and that the President had no message to send at that time. The operator did not give the exact location of the Louisiana.

HONORS GIVEN DR. RICHARDSON

Resident Physician at Pennsylvania State Hospital.

WELL KNOWN IN MASSILLON.

He is a Son of the Late Dr. A. B. Richardson, the First Superintendent of the Massillon State Hospital and Left Here for Washington.

Dr. William W. Richardson, a son of the late Dr. A. B. Richardson, the first superintendent of the Massillon state hospital, has been appointed superintendent or resident physician at the Pennsylvania state hospital at Norristown, Pa., where he has four assistant physicians and cares for 1,200 patients.

Until recently Dr. Richardson was assistant superintendent at the Columbus state hospital. He is essentially an Ohio man, with the training necessary in handling the Ohio institutions, which are considered among the difficult ones of the country because of the dual position occupied by the superintendent, who is both physician and business manager at the same time. Dr. Richardson is well known in Massillon, having become acquainted here when the late Dr. Richardson was located here, who was a superintendent at the Columbus state hospital, at the Athens hospital, who built the Massillon Hospital, and who ended his work in the position of superintendent of the hospital for the insane in Washington, D. C. The appointee worked with his father as much as possible and is a graduate of the Ohio State university and the University of Pennsylvania. While with the late Dr. Richardson, at Washington he gained some distinction as an altenist. For a number of years Dr. Richardson has lived in Columbus with his mother and two sisters.

That Governor Harris is taking a lively interest in the state institutions is manifested by his visits to various parts of the state at unheralded times. He left on Friday for Athens to visit the hospital there, but did not announce his trip until Thursday evening and thus gave no time for the Athens people to arrange a reception for him. He has announced that he will visit Massillon in a short time, but he is as guarded as to the time of coming here as he has been about the contemplated visits to other parts of the state.

"We are ready for the governor's visit at any time," said Superintendent Eyman. "We are always ready for visits from any person and especially from state officials, who should take a keen interest in all charitable work. If they should come now I imagine they would think we are all turned farmers."

The remark was caused by the fact that the hospital farm this year has produced more than in any other year and the entire force on the farm has been busy a month caring for the crops and winter truck from the garden. Governor Harris and some of the other state officials have never visited the Massillon hospital, with its wide stretching fields and beautiful surroundings. The addition of the Doll farm this year only adds to the beneht to be derived from such excellent land, which is among the best in Stark county. The trustees and Superintendent Eyman will be pleased to show the state officials over the farm and show to them what is a settled opinion among the officials of the institution, that the state may best conserve its interests by building every charitable institution on a large farm, where the products of mother earth may be obtained direct for the tables at each meal. The contrast between conditions in this line at the Massillon hospital and at some of the older state institutions in large cities is so marked that all the arguments are in favor of the Massillon plan. This was the first state hospital to be built on this plan and there were some objections when the project was first taken up. The success has been so marked that all criticism has melted away.

The annual report of the trustees and that of Superintendent Eyman will be completed in a few days and will be sent to Governor Harris.

CONDITIONS MUST CHANGE.

Secretary of Treasury Makes Important Announcement.

Washington, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—Secretary Shaw has authorized the statement that he will not buy, refund or increase deposits in national banks unless present conditions materially change.

See B. & O. ticket agent about homeseekers rates.

AT SIXTEEN.

Teachers' Institute to be Held November 20.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township will hold an institute at Sixteen November 23. Afternoon program:

How to Make the Teachers' Institute a Success—Perlee Shilling.

First Three Chapters of King's Rational Living—J. G. Kurzen.

Evening session:

Morals in School—I. N. Masters.

How to Keep Primary Pupils Busy—Miss Alice Hill

Authority of the Teacher—L. B. Harris.

OHLIGER IN CLEVELAND.

Will Tell Story of Wrecking of Wooster Bank.

Cleveland, Nov. 10.—Accompanied by a penitentiary guard, L. P. Ohliger was brought to Cleveland yesterday to testify in the case of the government against J. R. Zimmerman, charged with being responsible with Ohliger for the wrecking of the Wooster National bank. Ohliger, who is expected to be the star witness for the government, held an extensive conference with United States District Attorney Sullivan yesterday.

Ohliger will go on the witness stand either Monday or Tuesday. He is expected to give the history of crooked financial transactions from the time the first wrong step was taken until the doors of the bank were closed and with Zimmerman he fled to British Columbia in an unsuccessful endeavor to escape United States secret service agents. The recital of this story is expected to be dramatic in the extreme.

Ohliger's trouble and penitentiary sentence came as the dark finale to a long life of unusual success, during which time he had been especially honored by his fellow men. Yesterday he wanted to linger in conversation over the days of the past, the days before disaster engulfed him. While in the penitentiary serving a seven-year sentence, he says that he thinks of the happy days of the past and not of the present or of the ftuure, except that he longs for the time when his sentence shall e r ;

While here Ohliger is enjoying comparative freedom, altho constantly attended by a guard. Ordinarily prisoners brought from the penal institution are confined in the county jail while they are not in court. Government permission was obtained for Ohliger to stop at the Kennard house and the government pays the bills. He is free to go to the theater or any other place he may wish if his guard agrees.

Over thirty witnesses have been subpenaed to appear on behalf of the government in the Zimmerman trial. So far the defense has not subpenaed a single witness. The trial commences Monday morning. Ohliger and Sullivan will have another conference today.

There is a report that a movement to secure a parole for Ohliger will be started soon after he gives his testimony in the Zimmerman case. District Attorney Sullivan would not discuss the report yesterday.

DEMANDS REFUSED.

Firemen on Erie Road Will Vote on Strike Question.

New York, Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—President Underwood, of the Erie railroad, has refused the demands for a reduction in working hours by the firemen employed on that road. A poll of Erie firemen will be taken to determine whether they will strike.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon Saturday, November 10. '06.

Country butter, per lb	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	25
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	12
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	14
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	10
Duck, dressed, per lb	15
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	50
Sausage, per lb	13
Ribs and Bone Meat	10

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	71
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$11
New Oats	35
New Corn per bushel	

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)

Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance No extra charge.

"Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent."—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

B. & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichville, Cleveland and Lorain.

PRACTICAL REFORM MOVE.

Work of Men on Governing Committee of People's Lobby.

Writing of the people's lobby, the bureau to be established this winter to disseminate information regarding the good and vicious features of proposed congressional legislation, Samuel Merwin of the editorial staff of Success Magazine, which is promoting the movement, writes as follows in the November issue of the men chosen to form the governing committee:

They represent a great many different interests in life. They approach the question from many different directions. You will find on this committee men of mature experience and men of youth and enthusiasm. Not a man on the list is a crank or a visionary. Not a man has a panacea to stuff down our throats. They are clean, square men of today, men of ideas, men of moral and ethical standards. They know that right is right and wrong wrong. They know that the congressman who slides a joker into a bill is a liar and a sneak. They know that the senator or a speaker who trades in the necessities of his constituents, who uses the power of high office to make money, is a pitiful rascal.

The work before these committeemen is simple and plain. It is not their office to play into the hands of this party or that. It is their office to see that congress comes out of its subterranean channels, its tortuous passages, its hidden closets, and works in the light, where every voter in this land can see what is going on all the time. The committee will not take sides on debatable questions. It will throw its white light into the dark corners. It will assume that all measures which shrink from that light are bad measures and will drag them out for your inspection.

"Hereafter the responsibility for every congressional action or inaction will be fixed on individuals. Senators and congressmen will no longer be able to dodge the responsibility that is theirs. In street language, again, they must stand for what they do. The experience will be novel, but we trust it will be salutary. They will no longer be able to fool their constituents, for those constituents will have at hand a cold, dispassionate, accurate statement of every man's record. A post card will fetch such a statement. If the newspapers won't print it, the magazines will.

"We have had our exposures, our sensations, our talk. Now the time has come to get down to business."

TINY HOMES FOR HOMELESS

San Francisco's Method of Housing People Not Afraid of Earthquakes.

"I would rather camp in the ashes of San Francisco than live anywhere else," said a woman refugee. That is the spirit that is rebuilding San Francisco, a spirit that is the wonder and pride of the country, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

This woman, with her family, after camping in a tent for awhile, has moved into one of the cottages in Jefferson square. It is for these that the cottages are being erected by the relief commission—for people who will not run from earthquake, fire or other disasters, but who will stand and make a fight—for San Francisco. There are thousands of them in the city. They were burned out—lost everything they had but the clothes they stood in. For a few nights the sky was their roof and the earth their bed, but they did not run. Then they got a tent, set it up and began to gather a few things together—a rude table, a chair or two, sometimes homemade. The men folks got work and the families dropped out of the bread line and began buying bedsteads, stoves, rugs, etc., until many of the tents were so crowded that there was scarcely room to move about.

Now they are to have a home, a cozy little three room cottage, for which they are to pay $6 per month, and at the expiration of a year they will own the cottage and be free to move it wherever they choose. With only $6 rent they can make good payments on a lot before the year expires.

In Jefferson, Hamilton and sixteen other parks of our city are little cottages being raised—the "teeniest," cutest little dovecotes of houses one ever saw are nearing completion to make dwelling places for the homeless.

The houses can be rented for that figure until Aug. 1 of next year. The people who have paid rent steadily until that time will then own their homes, but they will be obligated at that time to remove them to some lot or ground outside the parks—any place they may wish or choose, that being at their own option and expense.

Will Life Be Worth Living?

The medical profession in England is obtaining more and more influence, and the chemist's shop threatens to become the church of the near future, says London Truth. The reasonable Englishman of tomorrow will rise from his ventilated bed, wash himself in sterilized water, dress himself in disinfected clothes, eat a medicated breakfast, drive to his office in an antiseptic cab, transact business with fumigated customers, breathe clarified air, and, returning to the sanitarium he calls home, end the day in the bosom of his sanitary family.

National Apple Day.

At the Jamestown exposition, to be held next year, there will be a special day set aside to be known as Apple day, says the American Fruit and Nut Journal. The national fruit will have a big showing made in its behalf, commensurate with its deserts as the most popular fruit known. The department of congresses and special events has set aside Tuesday, Oct. 15, as National Apple day.

HUNTING DAYS APPROACHING.

The Protection of Game is Sought.

THE JOYS OF THE HUNTER.

The Greed of Some Hunters is Causing a Scarcity of Quail—Rabbits are Said to be Plentiful This Season.

The lawful season for hunting rabbit and quail within the state opens November 15 and closes December 5. There are more rabbits than usual, but quail appear to be less plentiful each succeeding year.

"This," said Warden Dangeleisen, "is caused in a large measure by the extremely short sighted hunter who lives for the present alone and kills all the game possible. In the performance of my duties as game warden I find that the land owners want the game laws enforced and are greatly benefited by the service of the wardens. Fish and game cases as a rule are honestly tried and the wardens are as fair and prudent as any similar set of officers. If this were not true the great mass of representative citizens in various parts of the country organized in leagues and protective associations asking for wardens would not be known. Owing to the limitations imposed by the present incomplete system of wardens less than one-half the requests for wardens and the request by wardens for assistance are now supplied."

The greatest of all tragedies in the feathered kingdom, to those old enough to remember the once countless hosts of song and game birds which abounded in the woods in this neighborhood, is their extermination, caused by the destruction of the forests, aided by the relentless persecution of man in every locality. Autumn and winter are fine companions to the hunter, who invariably is a fresh air fiend. He starts briskly for a walk in the woods and fields, taking long, deep breaths and holds the air as long as possible. This causes the warm blood to leap thru the veins and any tendency to ill feeling suddenly disappears.

One's presence will frighten the red squirrel. He may have hidden a nut in the leaves nearby and is searching for it. He finds it, then goes to a safe retreat in the tree, and with the nut in his clever little hands you can hear the sharp lower teeth cutting thru the hard shell. He turns the nut skilfully as he cuts into different parts of it and as soon as he has finisht he drops the empty shell to the ground. Examine the shell and you will find that it is cut in an uneven, zigzagged manner. If you pick up one with the top cut off evenly all round it has been done by a chipmunk. The grey squirrel first cuts a hole in the nut, then inserts his long teeth, and by using them as levers breaks the shell into little bits.

WRECK ON B. & O. S. W.

Five Coaches are Thrown Down an Embankment.

Blanchester, O., Nov. 10.—(By Associated Press.)—A wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road, near here, early today resulted in the death of C. H. Billops, a brakeman, of Chillicothe, and the injury of about twenty others. Passenger train No. 5 struck a broken rail. The engine, postal, and baggage cars past, but five coaches were thrown down an embankment. Fifteen of the injured were taken to Cincinnati. Physicians fear several will die. Three little children of one family are among the injured.

It pays to try our [illegible]

When your Watch Stops
You cannot make it go by shaking it.

When the bowels are constipated you can disturb them with cathartics but, like the watch, they will not be able to do their allotted work until they are put into proper condition to do it.

One cannot mend a delicate piece of mechanism by violent methods, and no machine made by man is as fine as the human body.

The use of pills, salts, castor-oil and strong cathartic medicines is the violent method. The use of the herb tonic laxative,

Lane's Family Medicine

is the method adopted by intelligent people.

Headache, backache, indigestion, constipation, skin diseases—all are benefited immediately by the use of this medicine.

Druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West.

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 1st day of December, 1906, at one o'clock, P. M., at the premises, situate one and one-half miles east of the village of North Lawrence, and one and one-half miles north of Sippo, in said Stark County, the following described real estate, situate in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, to wit:

The west one-half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township No. one (Lawrence), range No. ten (10), containing seventy-nine and 50-100 acres of land, more or less. Terms of sale:—Cash, or one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage in the premises Appraised at thirty-eight Hundred Dollars ($3800.00).

L. S. RUDY,
Admr. of Jacob Weygandt, Dec.

M. E. AUNGST,
Attorney.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 60. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

Sheriff's Sale

THE STATE OF OHIO, Stark County, S. S. | Doc. 15. Page 159.
O. C. VOLKMOR vs. TONY GARDNER | ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vendi Exponas issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, November 10th, 1906, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Part of Lot numbered 1922 in the City of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, formerally known as lot number Two (2), in Russell Addition to Massillon. Said Lot hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number 1922; thence South 39° 50', West along the east line of said lot 150 feet, thence westerly parallel with Richville avenue, 57 feet along an alley, thence North 39° 50', east 150 feet to Richville, avenue, thence easterly along Richville avenue 56 feet to place of beginning, together with use in common with others of same alley adjoining the tract herein conveyed on the south.

Appraised at one hundred and eighty-five (185.00) dollars

Terms, Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.
O. C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.
Office, Bast Livery Barn,
15 and 17 Canal St., Massillon, O.
Both phones 77.

PUBLIC SALE

John P. Joues, of East Greenville, O, will offer at public sale

Wednesday Nov. 14 '06

all his

Household Goods

from top to bottom, canned fruit, potatoes, vinegar, horse, buggy, wagon and harness.

The Property will also be Sold.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sun time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

"BOWL AT IT."

A Sport Invented by Wisconsin Man to Rival Bowling.

A game that is planned to rival the popular sport of bowling is the latest thing that has been patented to interest the large class looking for amusement, says a St. Paul correspondent of the Kansas City Times. The game has been named "bowl at it" by the inventor, Dr. Franklin M. Greer of Mionna, Wis., and will very shortly be placed upon trial in the home town of the inventor and also in St. Paul. The inventor does not contend it will take the place of bowling, but says the game will prove a great favorite with the ladies and children and men who are unable to take up the strenuous work of ordinary bowling. The game promises to become a favorite at resorts, hotels, clubs and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

The game is played on an alley similar to the regular bowling alley, being three feet wide and forty-two feet in length, and derives its name through the fact that those who play the game must bowl a ball at a large revolving wheel at the business end of the alley, or where the pins are placed in bowling. The wheel revolves by means of an eight horsepower electric motor and is fitted with hinged paddles, numbered 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. The balls, which are four and one-half inches in diameter, when rolled at the wheel strike the paddles, and the ones hit are forced back and up out of sight, and the player is credited as indicated on the paddles knocked out of sight.

The numbers are so arranged on the wheel as to make it impossible for a player, throwing three balls an inning in a ten inning game, to make a score higher than 300. The perfect bowler in the new sport is required to judge the speed of his or her ball, the speed of the revolving wheel as well as the curvature of the alley, which is of such a nature as to conform with the wheel so as to bring five of the paddles on the alley before the ball at one time.

The balls as they pass through the wheel strike a cushion back on the wheel and return through a gutter to the players, it being on a slight angle for this purpose. The paddles sprung by a player may be adjusted in the wheel again by simply pulling a lever at the front of the alley, doing away with an attendant or pin boy.

ELECTRICALLY RUN HOUSE.

Everything to Be Done by Electricity, Even Mowing the Lawn.

The famous "house without a chimney," built in Schenectady, N. Y., by H. W. Hillman of the General Electric company, and heated by electricity is to be replaced by a more modern house, in which the application of electricity will be made use of to heat the building, do the family cooking, warm the water in the bathtubs, heat the maid's curling iron and light the owner's perfectos, says a Schenectady special dispatch to the New York World.

Nor will this be all, for all of the doors are to open and shut by electricity, and burglars will be kept away through a novel scheme of automatic illumination and the ringing of bells. The laundry will be equipped with motors and the tubs with electric coils for heating the water in large quantities. Even the lawn mower will clip the grass by motor power.

Mr. Hillman recently received the appointment of manager of the heating and cooking device department of the General Electric company. He intends to build extensively at Pittsfield, Mass., where in the future these devices are to be made.

Football Player Among the Utes.

J. Callahan of Arvada, Wyo., while en route recently to see the Dartmouth-Princeton football game, said, according to a St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch, that one of the Utes now on the war path is Billie Birdseye, who once played on the Dartmouth football team. A few days ago the Utes encamped near Callahan's ranch, and a dozen of them held up the rancher when he went out to see them. It was then that he recognized his old college chum. Birdseye is a son of Chief Kannapap and is second in command. After enjoining a promise of neutrality on Callahan, Birdseye produced from his buckskin garments two tickets for the Dartmouth-Princeton game and told Callahan to root for him if he attended.

Balloon For Hotel Use.

Mr. Seavey, manager of a hotel in Lenox, which closed recently, has announced that next season the hotel will own a balloon, which will be let to its patrons, says a special dispatch from Winsted, Conn., to the New York Herald. The balloon will be made in Paris this winter and will carry five persons. A licensed pilot will be at the hotel to take up parties. The balloon will be filled in the Pittsfield Aero park. It will cost, with its equipment, about $1,000.

Thanksgiving Feast For Uncle Cy.

I reckon we will have a feast
Of good things, Liz, and, say,
We'll have to ask up Uncle Cy
On this Thanksgiving day.
Cy, he is growing old, you know;
The years they will be few
That he will be here on this earth;
He's now fourscore and two.

I like old Uncle Cy, I do;
His disposition kind;
He's so much like dear mother
In every way, I find.
We'll have a smashin' turkey,
And Cy, he likes the wing.
We'll feast him with hearts welcome—
Feast him like some great king.

We'll have some fresh, sweet celery
And tart cranberries, too,
And mince pie and plum puddin',
Some russet cider new—
In fact, we'll have 'most everything
That will please Uncle Cy—
A table spread with viands
That would please any eye.
—John J. Beekman in Brooklyn Eagle.

PANAMA CANAL PLANS

Greatest Width 1,000 Feet and the Depth 45 Feet.

SUMMIT LEVEL ABOUT 85 FEET

This Is to Be Reached by Flight of Locks on Atlantic Side, One Lock at Pedro Miguel and Two Others on Pacific Side—Large Dam to Be Built at Gatun—The Locks Are All to Be In Duplicate.

The isthmian canal commission issued a statement recently from Washington describing the general plan for the construction of the Panama canal. It is explained that the type of canal proposed by the minority of the consulting board is to form a summit level about eighty-five feet above the level of the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks built at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, by one lock at Pedro Miguel and two others at La Boca, on the Pacific side. The locks are all to be in duplicate.

The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gatun and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of fifty-five feet, will be formed on the Pacific side between Pedro Miguel and Panama bay by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Soca hill and high ground near Corozal.

From the Caribbean sea to the mouth of the Mindi river a channel is to be excavated having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of forty-five feet below mean tide. From the mouth of the Mindi to the Gatun locks the width and depth are to be the same as from the sea to the mouth of the river.

The Gatun locks are to be built in duplicate. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of twenty-eight and one-third feet or by two locks of forty-two and one-half feet each. The Gatun dam will reach from a point near the Gatun hills, on which the locks are to be located, to the hill, 3,500 feet westward, in which the spillway will be built. The object of this dam is to form a reservoir in which the floods of the Chagres will be received. Its area will be approximately 110 square miles. Works for regulating the level of the lake will be situated in the hills that lie midway between two extremes of the dam. They will consist of a system of gates constructed on foundations of concrete. The gates will be almost counterparts of those used on the Chicago drainage canal.

From the Gatun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about fifteen miles, only a small amount of excavation will be required. The width of the canal will be about 1,000 feet and the depth forty-five feet. The growth for fifty feet along the shores is to be removed. Farther up the lake, as the amount of excavation necessary to obtain a depth of forty-five feet increases, the width of the channel will be decreased, first to 800 feet, then to 500, then to 300 from Obispo to Las Caspades, a distance of about one and a half miles, where the Culebra cut begins.

The channel from Matachin to Bas Obispo may be narrowed to 100 feet. From Las Cascades to Paraiso, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the channel will be 200 feet. This is the most difficult work of the whole canal construction. From Paraiso, the end of Culebra cut to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance less than two miles, the channel will be 300 feet wide. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of thirty feet and will be in duplicate, with approach walls at each end. From the lock for a distance of 1.87 miles the channel will be 500 feet wide and will then be increased to 1,000 feet for a distance of 3.61 miles to Sosa hill on the shore of Panama bay, where the Sosa locks will be built. These locks will be in two flights, with lifts of twenty-seven and one-half feet each, and will be in duplicate.

A dam will be constructed across the Rio Grande from San Juan hill to Sosa hill, another from Sosa hill to Corozal hill and a small dam from Corozal hill to the high ground eastward. These dams will form a lake known as Sosa lake. It will have an area of eight square miles and will be provided with regulation works for discharging the surplus water.

From the Sosa locks to the deep water in Panama bay, a distance of four miles, the channel is to have a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of fifty feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about fifteen feet.

The Panama railroad will be relocated throughout almost the entire distance from the mouth of the Mindi river to Panama, and some heavy embankments will be required to cross certain parts of Gatun lake.

A New Material For Tobacco Pipes.

The making of tobacco pipes from the calabash is said to be an African industry which could be introduced with considerable profit into the United States, says Harper's Weekly. Smokers who have used the calabash pipe assert that it is far superior to the best French brier, having a peculiar softness and flavor. The curved stem of the vegetable forms a light and appropriate shape for pipes. A calabash pipe has about the same life as a French brier, colors like meerschaum, and will take a high polish. The calabash will, it is believed, grow steadily in some parts of America, and pipes made from them would probably find a ready sale at a good price. The African pipes sell for from $1 to $60 each, according to type and finish.

DEFINE DISEASE BY ODOR.

Experts Become Able to Diagnose Cases by Sense of Smell.

The acuteness of the sense of smell is far greater in many of the lower animals, dogs, for example, than in man, and they employ it in guiding them to their food, in warning them of approaching danger and for other purposes. The sphere of the susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended in man, and the sense of smell is capable of great cultivation. Like the other special senses, it may be cultivated by attention and practice. Experts can discriminate qualities of wines, liquors, drugs, etc. Diseases have their characteristic odors.

Persons who have visited many different asylums for the insane recognize the same familiar odor of the insane. It is not insane asylums alone, but prisons, jails, workhouses, armies in camp, churches, schools and nearly all households that have characteristic odors. It is when the insane, the prisoners and the soldiers are aggregated in large groups of battalions that their characteristic odor is recognized. Most diseases have their characteristic odors, and by the exercise of the sense of smell they could be utilized in different diagnoses.

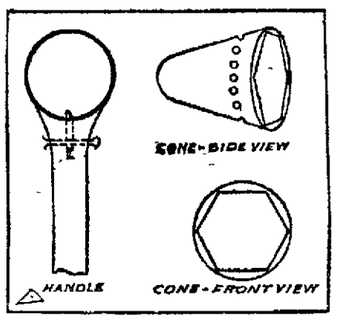
For example, favus has a mousy odor; rheumatism has a copious sour smelling acid sweat. A person afflicted with pyaemia has a sweet, nauseating breath. The rank, unbearable odor of pus from the middle ear tells the tale of the decay of osseous tissue. On scurvy the odor is putrid, in chronic peritonitis musky, in scrofula like stale beer, in intermittent fever like fresh baked brown bread, in fever ammoniacal, in hysteria like violets or pineapples. Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever or epilepsy, phthisis, etc., have characteristic odors.—Spatula.

HANDY RATCHET WRENCH.

Appliance That Fits Nuts of Various Shapes and Sizes.

The ratchet wrench herewith shown was originally designed for use in car repair work for removing nuts from the bolts of split gears, but is also useful for removing square or hexagonal nuts so located that they are hard to get at.

A cone shaped device takes the place of the jaws in the ordinary form of wrench. This cone on the interior is



DETAILS OF RATCHET WRENCH.

hollowed to the form of a hexagonal pyramid which will fit most of the nuts generally in use. The cone fits into a circular opening at the end of the handle. A small steel pin inserted in the handle and held in place by a split key serves as a ratchet and engages with small indentations in the surface of the cone, says Electric Railway Review.

The wrench will work either right or left handed, depending on which side of the opening in the handle the cone is inserted. It is said that this wrench can be made for about 75 cents.

The Velocity of Light.

Light moves with the amazing velocity of 185,000 miles a second, a speed a million times as great as that of a rifle bullet. It would make the circuit of the earth's circumference, at the equator, seven times in one beat of the pendulum. For a long time the light was thought to be instantaneous, but it is now known to have a measurable velocity. The discovery was first made by means of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Jupiter, like the earth, casts a shadow, and when his moons pass through it they are eclipsed, just as our moon is eclipsed when passing through the earth's shadow. Jupiter's shadow far surpasses in magnitude that of the earth. His moon revolves around him more rapidly than our moon revolves around the earth, and their orbits are nearly in the plane of the planet's orbit. Consequently they all, with the exception of the fourth and most distant satellite, pass through the planet's shadow and are eclipsed at every revolution.—Hesperian.

Fireproof Celluloid.

A process has recently been invented for rendering celluloid noninflammable. In its broad principles the process may be said to consist of introducing into the mass of celluloid when it has reached the highest degree of fluidity during its manufacture a certain quantity of a salt, such as phosphate, bicarbonate of ammonia or magnesium or still others. These salts possess the property of giving off under the influence of heat a great quantity of gas, which stops the progress of the combustion. It is claimed that quantities of uninflammable celluloid can be manufactured by the new process into any form and size desired.—Scientific American.

Wealth In Corncobs.

The department of agriculture recently sent two chemists to Hoopeston to make experiments at a large cannery there. They have succeeded by simple methods of fermentation in getting a yield of eleven gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cobs and by similar methods in getting six gallons of alcohol from a ton of green cornstalks.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

Decrease In Use of Protecting Rods In Last Thirty Years.

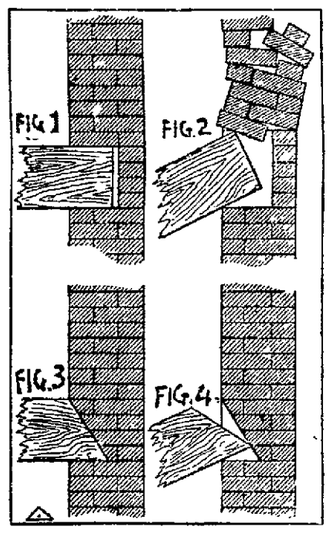
It seems probable that there has been a decided falling off in the use of lightning conductors within the last thirty years. According to the United States census statistics, there were in 1870 twenty-five establishments manufacturing lightning rods, which turned out a product valued at $1,374,631. In the next decade the number of establishments fell to twenty and the value of the product to $801,192, and finally in 1890 the number of establishments rose to twenty-two, but the value of the product diminished to $483,296. In the census of 1900 the classification in vogue from 1860 to 1890 was abandoned, and lightning rods were tabulated in the general classification "foundry and machine shop products." There are no means of determining absolutely whether the large decrease in the value of the manufactured product from 1870 to 1890 marks a decline in the use of lightning conductors.

In large cities the use of lightning rods is not imperative, owing to the prevalence of modern steel structures and in general buildings with metal roofs. For buildings that stand isolated in the open country the prudent course would be to install thereon a system of protection from lightning. The extent to which the building should be protected and naturally the expense of installation should bear some definite relation to the value of the building. If the building is insured against loss by fire or lightning, it would not seem advisable to go to the additional expense of erecting lightning rods. In any event the final decision must be reached by the owner of the building. In arriving at his decision he should be guided by the fact that, while absolute security from damage by lightning is attainable only with great difficulty and considerable expense, a reasonable degree of protection can be secured by very simple means, provided the system of protection be devised and erected by a thoroughly competent person.—From a Bulletin Issued by United States Weather Bureau.

OVERTURN THE WALL.

Square End Timbers a Source of Danger During Fires.

The accompanying illustration, reproduced from Popular Mechanics, shows the advantage of using beveled timbers in brick walls. The timber shown in Fig. 1 in falling will overturn the wall,



BEVELED TIMBERS LEAVE WALL INTACT.

as shown in Fig 2, while the beveled timber shown in Fig 3 will fall out easily, as shown in Fig 4. The importance of observing this precaution is shown by the reduction in the insurance rates of buildings having the beveled timber construction.

The Latest Death Test.

Although it is asserted by nearly every practicing physician that the possibility of being buried alive can only occur where a medical examination has not been made, an eminent German physician and surgeon states that a stronger, absolutely reliable guaranty for discerning actual death is still demanded, and the demand has been met by the discovery of a new medium for ascertaining death with perfect certainty. This new death test consists in injecting a solution of fluorescine deep into the tissues. If circulation exists, the skin and mucous membranes become very yellow, and the eyes assume the color of emeralds; if the circulation has ceased, none of these results occur. The discoverer proposes that at least two hours before the body is placed in a coffin such an injection with fluorescine be made. If life is not yet extinct, the injection does no harm, and the coloring within a short time entirely disappears without the slightest injury to the patient. —Scientific American.

Shellfish Silk.

Sicily supplies a curious silk which is spun by the puina, a Mediterranean shellfish which has a little tube at the end of its tongue. Out of this tube, spider fashion or silkworm fashion, it spins a silk thread, with which it fastens itself on any rock it fancies. When the puina moves on, its silken cable remains behind. This cable, which is called byssus, the Sicilian fishermen gather. Byssus weaves into the softest and shiniest of fabrics, but it is very rare and expensive.

Oil May Prevent Sand Slides.

After years of labor and thousands of dollars spent in trying to keep the sands in Oregon from encroaching on the tracks and hindering the operation of trains in that state the Oregon Navigation system, it is thought, has hit upon the right expedient. What is asserted to be a certain remedy is the sprinkling of the sand dunes near the tracks with crude oil.

THE BEAUTY QUEST.

Happiness, Smiles and Exercise Roads to Good Looks.

The more beautiful a woman is the more painful is the road that leads to old age and vanished charms, and every one should study how to retain them. Great is the shock when, after a few years' absence, one sees the change that time has wrought in friends and consequently must feel sure in themselves. But years deal far more kindly with some than with others, and the difference generally lies in the persons themselves. Those who look well, as some do to the end, have preserved and not given in to the assaults of time.

But happily there are not nearly such marked changes apparent nowadays in a few years as there used to be, because people devote themselves to the culture of the appearance and tread the road that leads to good looks and to their preservation. The present methods of beauty culture do not assert themselves, and there is little trace of how it is done. If there is a visible "makeup" the success has only been a half and half one, for there is much moral restraint required to be beautiful. Look round at an assembly of people over thirty or forty. It is not their features only that give them age, but the expression, the worried, hard look in the eyes, the peevish, discontented lines of the mouth, the lack of hope and joy visible on the face.

Cultivate happiness, smiles and laughter. They keep you young. Take exercise in the open air daily. Air is all essential. Begin from your earliest days to sleep with your window open and not only have a bath every day, but rub and stimulate the skin in your bath from the head to the heel. Never neglect to go through some exercises which will keep the muscles in order, the head erect, the shoulders well thrown back. Carriage stands you in good stead even in old age. And remember that beauty of complexion depends upon four things—perfect digestion, good blood, an active liver and good circulation. To improve all of these functions the same prescription will answer, and it is: Deep breathing, plenty of pure water—eight glasses a day—fresh vegetables and salads, sufficient sleep to keep the nerves quiet, outdoor exercise every day, little or no alcohol, tea, coffee or drugs of any kind and particularly the powders and potions taken for nerves and insomnia

Our Turkey—and Others.

The southern cook says that one secret of making the turkey tender is to make it rest on its breastbone instead of on its back when in the pan. In this way the juices are more evenly distributed and every part of the bird is tender and delicate. A bit of pork or bacon tied over the meat while cooking adds a fine flavor to the meat. Stuff the bird with bread or celery, chestnuts or oysters, according to taste and purse.

In France they are apt to parboil M. Dinde, or they roast him without stuffing. He isn't as good as when cooked in his native land.

In Russia they split him and broil him before a big open fire. He is usually blackened and burned before being served, and when he comes to the table he is smothered in hot sauce.

In England they know nothing about making him tender. They cook him as they would a roast—until the blood no longer runs—and then they wonder why he is tough and marvel that he should be our national bird of feasting.

In Germany they get up the bird beautifully, but look out! In the interior will lurk a bologna sausage, put there to flavor the meat. It is all right if you like it.

When Ironing Handkerchiefs.

Begin by ironing the middle. Remember that to iron the edges first causes the middle to swell out and makes them very difficult to iron and fold properly. Always test the heat of the iron on a piece of rag or paper before using to prevent scorching.

A Picturesque Hat.

The mushroom hat is too generally becoming to lose caste in spite of its popularity. The model illustrated is of black velvet, with two long white plumes held in front by a jet clasp

BLACK VELVET CREATION.

and then sweeping back and down over the hair in the back. A fold of silver tissue covered with white net is the only other attempt at decoration. Such a hat is suitable either with a severe tailor made or a more elaborate suit for afternoon wear.—C.

LEATHER CHAIRS.

Try Cleaning Them With a Lather of Castile Soap.

Leather on chairs is best cleaned with wet rag and soap. Select a pure castile or white soap—never a laundry variety—make a lather with lukewarm water and with a damp cloth rub suds into the leather with a rotary motion, covering the entire surface so one part will not be clean and another have a soiled appearance. When the seat or back has been well scrubbed in this way, rub the surface dry with a soft flannel cloth, and the spots should not disappear, but the leather should be as shiny as it was when new. Where there are grease spots on the leather they should have an extra washing and should first be cleansed with the suds and damp chamois or piece of cheesecloth, so that any stain will come out when the entire back or seat is scrubbed.

I would never rub oils into leather, for most of them make the surfaces sticky, especially during hot weather. Then, too, the leather is so prepared that no oil is necessary, the only essential in care of such upholstery being a dusting every day or oftener if convenient and a washing with suds and a damp cloth once in two or three weeks. Don't forget that leather must be carefully rubbed and kept warm in winter, and remember that it is a bad plan to sit down quickly on a leather seat that has been kept in a cold room for several days, for the upholstery is likely to crack and split, just as patent leather does.—New York Telegram.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

It Is Not Made Up of Grand Meals and Entertainments.

In a home that I have in mind the real spirit of hospitality is seen at its best. There is often no maid, and sometimes the mistress of this household is nearly overworked, but invariably the guest is made comfortable. If it is a hot day a tray bearing lemonade, iced tea or ginger ale and wafers is brought at once to refresh the caller, or on a cool day it will be hot cocoa or tea or a bouillon cup of hot soup. Invariably there is something to express a kindly feeling for one's comfort, and it is never preceded with the query whether you will have the cup if it should be prepared.

Many a hostess will ask her guest if he will have refreshment, and it is rare that one replies that he will, for the question itself implies effort, something that should never appear in a hospitable offering. The overconscientious hostess, who fears that her beverage may not be made just right or that her china is not quite fine enough, misses much pleasure for herself and guest. The beginner in housekeeping would do well to acquire the habit of putting the true spirit of hospitality into her homelife at the outset, and as she grows older her home will have acquired a reputation for comfort and cheer that an ostentatious dinner or luncheon now and then will never confer.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DRESS HINTS.

In pressing ribbons with a hot iron, lay them between two sheets of manila paper, and they will come out like new.

In sewing a piece of material on the bias to a straight piece the former is apt to become stretched. To avoid this the bias should be placed underneath, and it will then be sewn in evenly.

If sleeves are too long or too full don't rip them out. First take a tuck or fold in the tops, making them the desired length, and baste. Try on and if right cut off the superfluous material.

Skirts should always be provided with three bands—one on the right side, one on the left and one to hold up the drapery at the back. If this precaution is taken it is much better to hang up a skirt than to fold it and lay it away.

In making up any material with a nap remember that the nap should always run downward. This fact should not be forgotten when sponging and pressing, otherwise you will make a shiny streak on the surface of your material.

Cleaning a Library.

To clean a library properly one should have a real reverence for books. After the furniture is all removed from the room and the floor has received the attention to be given it, then turn to the books. Take one shelf at a time. Wipe each book as it is removed from the shelf. Have a small hair dust brush and with this brush the tops, sides and bottom of the books. Be very particular to replace the volumes in the proper order. Nothing exasperates a book lover more than to have well arranged shelves mixed up by house cleaning methods.

Fumigating a Room.

To fumigate, or disinfect, a room place an ordinary house shovel over the fire until it becomes thoroughly heated (not red hot); move to the center of the room with it and pour on it an ounce of No. 4 or No. 5 carbolic acid. The shovel should be so placed that none of the fluid can run off on to the floor. The carbolic will be given off in a vapor which will be strong enough to disinfect a room, and if genuine carbolic is used, which is not a mineral corrosive acid, the vapor will in no way injure pictures, metals or fabrics.

When One Is Nervous.

If you are nervous remember this simple rule: Nothing is so effective as taking a drink of water every hour or two. Medical men declare that we should be helped in various ways if we were more thoughtful and persistent in this respect. It is certainly a simple rule and one that is within reach of the busiest among us.

MAKE WORK EASY.

Precautions Which May Save the Housewife From Sickness.

Women bring upon themselves much suffering for which they alone are to blame. To the average housekeeper the mere fact of getting breakfast without first taking some nourishing food herself is enough to cause in her continual weakness, and to some it may prove a source of almost complete exhaustion.

If after the toilet is made in the morning a woman would eat perhaps a banana or apple and sip a glass of milk or other nourishing drink she would find it did much toward keeping up her strength through the day. To "stay the stomach" before exercise in the morning is all that is necessary.

When breakfast is over there should be no rush to do the dishes. They can wait now better than papa and baby can wait at a future date while mamma recovers.

Allow the stomach to commence on its process of digestion without the physical rushing.

Then, again, after the dishes have been wiped, much of the work may be done sitting instead of standing, thus resting the back and saving the abdominal organs from a continuous strain.

Do not lift heavy kettles or tubs, stand in wet places on the floor where the water has been spilled or reach higher than you can easily. All of these are the originators of many ailments.

Even if precaution takes a little longer, does it not pay when it tends to prevent illness?

ARRANGING A ROOM.

Some "Don'ts" In Line With Comfort and Good Taste.

House furnishing is one of the most difficult of arts, especially to the ambitious housewife who is not quite certain that her taste is all that might be expected of her. A few "don'ts" will give her a little help.

Don't place a bronze figure of Mercury in a window where it appears to be pulling down the drapery with one hand and crushing down a lamp shade with the other. Place the statue where it will seem less destructive.

Don't place a lamp near a lace curtain or in any other part of a room so that it will keep nervous people on the point of starting off for the fire brigade.

Don't place marble busts or bronze figures where they look so insecure that reading a book near them in comfort is an impossibility.

Don't choose pedestals that are so ornamental that the objects placed on the pedestals become secondary in importance. Don't buy pedestals anyway if you can avoid it. If you must have them, don't place them so near your library shelves that the books cannot be taken out without moving all the furniture.

LAUNDRY LINES.

If white goods have become stained with vaseline, dip the spots in kerosene before washing in water.

Water in which rice has been boiled may be used for starching old lace, choice handkerchiefs, etc. It gives a soft and dainty stiffness which adds a charm to their appearance.

When washing black or colored silk stockings do not use soap. Warm bran water should be used, and the stockings should be squeezed or run through the wringer and dried in the shade.

In place of the usual hamper for the laundry a better device is three large bags of plain white duck, one of them marked "Coarse Clothes," the second "Fine Clothes" and the third "Flannels." Table linen should be kept in a bag by itself.

To run curtain rods through freshly ironed curtains every housekeeper knows is a troublesome job and one that often results in tearing the curtain. In sprinkling do not wet the upper hems. Run the rods in before ironing to open the hems.

Good Stockings.

The one thing in which a mother of straitened means should try to avoid economizing is stockings. No matter how many rows of insertion or how many dainty tucks you put in your little girl's dress, if her ankles are not neatly clad the whole effect is spoiled. Cheap stockings are always poor economy, and not all mothers seem to realize how prominent and noticeable are these sturdy "understandings" of their children. A few years ago there lived next door to me a family in which were seven young people. They were not well off. It is doubtful if the two youngest little girls ever knew what it was to have a dress bought from the store expressly for them. But their feet and legs were a delight to behold. So neatly clad were they that one never noticed the carefully mended dresses above.—Mother's Magazine.

Hooks and Eyes.

The next time you have hooks and eyes to sew on a waist, instead of making a knot, sewing on, fastening, breaking thread and beginning all over again, try this: Sew the first hook (or eye) on in the usual way. After fastening do not break the thread, but run the needle along under the surface of the goods to the place for the next one. Here bring your needle up through the goods, fasten thread as though to break, sew your hook on, fasten again and go on to the next place. By doing thus you save time, your fastenings are on more securely and there are not numerous knots to work through the goods and show. If a hook or eye should come loose, having fastened the thread both before and after sewing on each one, the others are all secure anyway.

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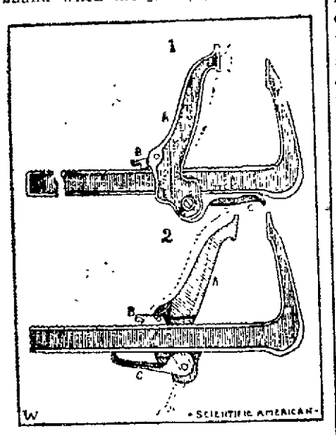
WOODWORKERS' CLAMP.

Arranged to Permit Quick Adjustment of Jams.

An improved clamp, more particularly designed for the use of carpenters, cabinetmakers and other woodworkers, has recently been invented by Emil Hillebrandt, Buffalo, N. Y. This clamp is arranged to permit quick and convenient adjustment of the jaws, to securely clamp pieces of wood that are to be glued together.

The clamp comprises a shank terminating at one end in a fixed jaw. Mounted to slide on the shank is a movable jaw (A). Mounted on this movable jaw is a pawl (B). The latter is formed with ratchet teeth which are adapted to mesh with teeth on the shank when the jaw (A) is locked in



OPERATION OF CLAMP.

position. The pawl is normally pressed by a spring against the shank, but is provided with a handle whereby it may be withdrawn whenever desired. Bearing against the opposite side of the shank is a cam (C), which is journaled in the body portion of the jaw (A).

In use the work to be clamped is placed against the fixed jaw, and then with a cam turned upward, as shown in Fig. 1, the movable jaw may be pressed snugly up against the work, the pawl (B) moving up idly with the jaw. After the jaw has been adjusted it is locked by moving down the cam lever (C) to the position shown in Fig. 2. It will be noticed that the cam draws the jaw (A) bodily toward the shank, but that it moves on the toothed pawl as a fulcrum and that as this is lower than the point where the cam engages the shank the jaw is swung upward and into closer engagement with the work.

To release the device the cam lever is swung up and the pawl drawn out of engagement with the teeth on the shank, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

HOLDING POWER OF SPIKES.

Different Forms Tested In Various Kinds of Wood.

The forest service of the United States department of agriculture has completed a series of tests to determine the holding power of different forms of railroad spikes. The tests were made on ordinary commercial ties of loblolly pine, oak, chestnut and other woods.

The spikes were of four kinds—common driven spikes, a driven spike which is about the same form as a common spike with a lengthwise channel on the side away from the rail, screw spikes of the American type and screw spikes similar to those in use on the European railways. The common spikes were driven to a depth of five inches, and the screw spikes were inserted after a hole of the same diameter as the spike at the base of the thread had been bored. The average force required to pull the common spikes varied from 7,000 pounds in white oak to 3,600 pounds in loblolly pine and 3,000 pounds in chestnut. The channel spike showed a slightly larger holding power. The two forms of screw spikes were about equal in their holding power, which ranged from 13,000 pounds in white oak to 9,400 pounds in chestnut and 7,700 pounds in loblolly pine. The decrease in holding power of common spikes in loblolly pine in knots is as great as 25 per cent.

Alcohol Safer Than Gasoline.

The use of denatured alcohol as a fuel has yet to be fully developed. Although alcohol has only about half the heating power of kerosene or gasoline gallon for gallon, yet it has many valuable properties which may enable it to compete successfully in spite of its lower fuel value. In the first place, it is very much safer. Alcohol has a tendency to simply heat the surrounding vapors and produce currents of hot gases which are not usually brought to high enough temperature to inflame articles at a distance. It can be easily diluted with water, and when it is diluted to more than one-half it ceases to be inflammable; hence it may be readily extinguished, while burning gasoline, by floating on the water, simply spreads its flame when water is applied to it.

Energy of Lightning Flash.

A flash of lightning one kilometer long and lasting one-thousandth of a second represents energy calculated by Otto Nairz to be worth $700 at the price for electric lighting in Berlin. This energy corresponds to the industrial production of electricity in all Germany during forty seconds or to that of Berlin during two and one-quarter minutes, and it would operate the Berlin elevated and subway an hour and a half at its busiest time, or run an express car at 125 miles an hour for the three hours' trip from Berlin to Frankfort, or light a thirty-two candlepower lamp for eight years. Yet this is only an average flash, of which as many as 1,000 have been counted in a single thunder storm.

CITY FOR YOUNG LADS

One of Their Own Projected at Winona, Ind.

THERE WILL BE EIGHT WARDS

Community of 5,000 From Eleven to Seventeen Years Old, to Be Started Near a Lake, Will Have Own Government, Electing a Mayor and a Council.

Boys are to have a city all their own at Lake Winona, Ind., where a community of 5,000 persons ranging in age from eleven to seventeen years will be organized as a complete municipality, with wards, city council, mayor and administrative departments, says a Chicago dispatch. Such is the plan for a boy Chautauqua to be associated with the Winona assembly, which has been formed by philanthropists of that body. The boy city is to make its bow to the public during three weeks in next August.

The movement was started a short time ago in Indianapolis at a meeting attended by thirty prominent business and professional men connected with the Winona assembly and Winona Technical school. J. M. Studebaker of South Bend is chairman and Judge Willis Brown of the juvenile court of Salt Lake City director of the venture. The 5,000 boys, who otherwise would spend their vacation time in sweltering cities, will be taken to the Indiana lake and taught co-operation and discipline, together with the more academic subjects of the lecture room.

There will be eight wards in the boy city, each one of which will elect a representative to the city council. The council will meet once or twice a week. A grocery, a notion and a candy store, a soda water fountain, a restaurant, a photographic supply shop, etc., are to be owned and operated by stock companies of boys, each under the charge of an adult. At the end of the seasons the profits will be distributed as dividends. These various enterprises will be organized by the management and will be ready for business the opening day.

Each boy will be expected to provide his own provisions. He may bring them with him or buy them at the grocery and may eat his meals at the restaurant, where the prices will be only little more than cost. Fuel, laundry and other necessities will be supplied by the management.

The boys will live in tents holding four and eight occupants. These will be set up by the management without cost to the boys, the small advance fee charged each for his three weeks' residence in the city including his tent, cot, light, fuel, heat and water.

There will be five permanent buildings in the city—the assembly hall, general store and supply house, gymnasium, band stand and electrical and photographic shops.

One of the features will be a telephone system by means of which the boys will be taught the rudiments of telephone engineering.

Light Meals; Light Clothing.

Eat light meals, wear light clothing and use light and airy effects in the way of decorations. Thus runs the dictum of the new school of lightness, says a New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Airy gowns, bought by the ounce rather than by the yard, will just suit the feminine rushers who hate to be handicapped in shopping by heavy gowns and wraps. Light settings are being used in the jewelry worn by "simple livers," who shudder at the thought of the barbaric styles so much in vogue a season or two ago. In place of heavily mounted gems which used to adorn necks there is a long chain of fine gold wrought in a delicate pattern and studded with precious stones. One of these chains worn by a New York woman has first a fine black pearl, next a gleaming fire opal, then a fiery hearted ruby and so on. The stones are set artistically, with here and there a diamond flashing.

Finger Bowls at the Start.

A clever young matron in New York who likes oddities and does not hesitate to amuse herself at the expense of others and whose means are ample for the indulgence of any whim has found a new use for finger bowls, says a correspondent of the New York Press. She offers them to guests at both ends of the dinner. The other night ten friends were at the house, and all were amazed when the cut glass bowls and damask napkins were served before the aceiughis. When her ladyship set the pace by moistening the tips of her fingers in the spiced water all followed suit, of course. There was more washing of digits after dinner, this time in water scented with japonicas. The incident has caused much talk.

When Christmas Weather's Comin'.

When Christmas weather's comin' then
he's climbin' to my knee;
I'm kissin' of his bright curls an' the red
lips held to me.
He says the angels told him 'nuther
Christmas was to be,
An' he hears afar the silver trumpets
blowin'!

An' I tell him: "Don't you think now, if
the Christmas we should miss,
There'd be enough o' Christmas in the
honey of a kiss
For a little bit o' fellow, for a rosy cheek,
like this?"
But afar he hears the silver trumpets
blowin'!

He knows the Christmas weather "by the
whistle o' the cold."
"The very trees," he tells me, "are
a-rainin' down the gold!"
An' he's just all the Christmas that his
mother's arms would hold
As we hear afar the Christmas trumpets blowin'!

—Atlanta Constitution.

SPIRITUAL AWAKENING MOVE

Three Months' Evangelical Campaign For Christian Endeavorers.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D., founder of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, gives out this call to evangelistic effort, "an appeal," as he expresses it in conversation, "which I consider one of the most important which it has ever been my lot to send to the young people of the world." The call, which is for a three months' evangelistic campaign, is as follows:

Why not have such a campaign in every society, culminating on Christian Endeavor day in the first week in February, our own Decision day? Any or all of the great evangelists can reach but comparatively few places, but there are one or more Christian Endeavor societies in every considerable town in the United States. Every society if it is true to its principles is an evangelistic society, and one of its purposes is to lead others to Christ and into the church. Every Endeavorer, according to his ability and opportunity, is or ought to be an evangelist.

Now is the time of all times. The summer vacation is over. The activities of the society are in full operation. The members are in their places. Now if ever we can reach our associate members and win them and others to Christ. By faithful effort we may have a great ingathering in the week of prayer or on our Decision day in February.

But it will take persistent, thoughtful effort. The society that does not pray, plan, work and hope for a spiritual awakening will not have one. The individual who does not resolutely resolve that he will do his part with God's help to bring about this spiritual quickening will do nothing.

We have called this a "three months' campaign" that none may be overburdened or hesitate to enter upon it by reason of indefinite extension of time. Surely for three months we can pray and labor for this object that is dearer than all others to the Christian heart, the bringing of others to a knowledge of Christ. Who will join the members of the Home Office Society of Christian Endeavor" (the society in the offices of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the Golden Rule company), a number of whom have already joined in the following covenant to remain in force until Feb. 7, 1907:

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise him that I will pray daily for a revival in my church and society and town, that I will co-operate in any wise methods to secure such a spiritual awakening and that I will strive personally to bring at least one person to a saving knowledge of Christ.

All who will sign this three months' covenant are requested to send their names and addresses to Rev. Francis E. Clark, Tremont Temple, Boston.

THIRTEEN CLUB DINNER.

Wine Cups and Punch Ladle Were Made From Skulls.

The Thirteen club of Omaha recently held its first banquet in a hall at 118 South Fourteenth street amid settings of the table and weirdness of surroundings that would have thrown most men into hysterics, says an Omaha dispatch.

Think of men drinking wine from the cups of human skulls! Imagine the huge skeleton, Jumbo, the club's mascot, his bony fingers clasped around a punch bowl filled with champagne punch! A dipper made from a skull was used by J. S. Cross, the president of the club, to dip the punch from the bowl. Perched on a pedestal opposite the banquet table was a silver tipped coffin, which is for a good omen.

At 2 o'clock the banquet was ended, chairs upturned and thirteen mirrors broken.

Thanksgiving Decorations.

There are a great many inexpensive table decorations that add to the attractiveness of the Thanksgiving table, says Farming. A very pretty custom is to have some simple little gift for each of the guests. The room itself can be decorated with fall foliage and with cornstalks or sheaves of grain. Of course these things will appeal more particularly to the women on the farm than the men folks, and the thing to do is but to keep them in the dark as to what is being done. The one thing that should be on hand, if there are any children present, is the jack o' lantern made out of a pumpkin. It is almost as much a part of the Thanksgiving dinner as the turkey itself to the children.

Great Fair For Ireland.

Next May will see the opening of the great Irish international exhibition, says a special London cable dispatch to the New York Sun. The guarantee fund now amounts to $1,000,000. Lord Iveagh heading the list with $50,000. The building will resemble in scheme those of the late Paris exposition. A prominent feature will be a great dome, the elevation of which will be equal to half that of St. Paul's cathedral, London. If King Edward does not open the exhibition he will at least honor it with his presence at a later date. Ireland hopes and believes that her exhibition will be the finest the world has seen since the London exhibitions of 1851 and 1862.

Irresistible Chauffeurs.

The watchword of fathers with marriageable daughters at the present moment is or should be keep your eye on the chauffeur, writes "Ambrosia" in the London World. I do not know whether engineering has any effect upon masculine looks, but certainly the majority of chauffeurs seem to be good looking, and this, coupled with the fact that they know how to go the pace, makes them obviously irresistible.

Popcorn and nuts shorten and cheer many a long winter evening for the children. If you buy your popcorn it is well to sample it before getting a lot on hand.

A German farmer of whom we read the other day follows the old country practice of plowing twice in the fall and claims that he is repaid with an increased yield of five bushels per acre as a result of his pains.

Open grates please the aesthetic eye and are certainly very cheerful with their bright flickers and snapping sparks at this time of year, although they are not much on heat. The fireplace is still used quite extensively in England for heating purposes.

You have been too busy all summer to think or care about your reading matter for the coming year, but as the evenings lengthen and the rush is over you have more time to yourself. No nicer Christmas gift can be given than a good paper or magazine.

It is not best to stir up the soil on the slopes and hillsides in the fall, as the loosened soil is more readily washed away by the melting snows and the rains. However, whenever it is possible it is advisable to do as much to ward lightening the spring work as possible.

The agricultural departments are ever testing our different soils and climate by introducing new fruits, vegetables and fodder plants. The results in most cases are most satisfactory, and we are thus enabled to utilize conditions which otherwise would bring us naught. Many of these plants come from tropical or semitropical climes.

The value of farm lands for the year 1905 was reported as nearly $23,000,000,000, an increase over 1900 of something over $6,000,000,000, the increase alone being equal to nearly half the combined capital of our railroads. This all goes to show that the gross earnings of the farm go to form one of the largest items in our national income.

Dispose of your cream during the cold weather while it is fresh as well as sweet. Because the cream keeps sweet longer we are apt to think it does not need the same careful attention, but that is a mistake. Separator cream keeps sweet much longer than that which is skimmed from the can, but if not carefully covered gets strong and bitter.

It is the easiest thing in the world to find objectionable features in connection with one's occupation and environment. No matter how nice a line of work one may be engaged in or how richly the country may be endowed, it has its drawbacks. It may be selfish, but it is a good thing once in awhile to think how much better off you are than the other fellow.

If any of our readers are planning to have an early hotbed it is a good idea to put a supply of rich black dirt in the cellar or some other place out of the way of the frost, so that it will be ready for use early next spring. While the weather sometimes permits the getting of a supply out of doors sufficiently early, yet many times it is not so, and an exasperating delay is the result.

Cats, like some people, sometimes outlive their usefulness and become all around nuisances. They run in bad company and quarrel and fight and have not the least spark of ambition or enterprise about them. If they would stop there it wouldn't be so bad, but they take especial delight in destroying the nests and killing the very birds which are the most useful to the farmer. They are not half as eager for the English sparrow.

Experiments carried on by the government show that when meat is cooked in water it loses from 10 to 50 per cent in weight and when roasted from 13 to 37 per cent. When boiled the meat loses practically all of its organic extractives, which constitute or form the basis of its flavor as well as a very large per cent of its nutritive value. But when roasted it retains practically all of its flavor and most of its nutritive value. The latter method of cooking would therefore seem to have much to commend it.

A method that has been found effective in checking damage done by the strawberry leaf roller, a pest that is proving a serious one in many of the strawberry districts, consists in mowing the vines closely as soon as the last of the fruit has been harvested, allowing them to dry for two or three days and then scattering sufficient straw over the bed, so that with the dry vines the bed can be burned over clean. This treatment destroys all eggs and insects and does not damage the bed, as one might be led to think.

Several of the rural carriers of Waukomis, Okla., have provided themselves with autos in which to deliver mail to their scattered patrons. It is not often that the west sets the pace in style, but the instance cited seems to be one.

No vegetable which the writer's garden has produced the past season was more highly prized than the bush lima beans shelled while green, cooked until tender and served with a generous dressing of thick cream. So prepared, they are a dish for an epicure.

While the western inland markets furnish meats, vegetables, milk and some other food products at a considerably lower price than prevails in eastern markets, yet the latter have a distinct advantage when it comes to all varieties of salt water fish, oysters, shrimps, clams, etc.

Meats put up in brine seem to be most satisfactory for the farm home use. They are more easily handled in this way, as the needed material is right at hand. The fact that you can go to your own pork barrel and fish out a piece of clean, unadulterated salt pork for beans is a great satisfaction.

Much loss from insect damage and the depredations of rats and mice is realized by the careless storing of grain in insecure temporary quarters until it can be disposed of at a good price. It does not pay to do this unless you have means to take care of it, as the loss is greater than it would be to sell at first price.

There are too many homes in which there is not as great a measure of precaution exercised in the matter of the associates whom the daughter in the home is allowed to have as there is in the company which is insisted on for the thoroughbred stock on the farm. This is all wrong and a matter which in all right, justice and purity should be remedied.

A number of telephone lines are conferring a practical favor on their rural patrons by sending out at a certain hour of the day weather forecasts furnished by the nearest federal station for the ensuing twenty-four hours. The instances are numerous where the information so furnished is made practical use of in the line of planning the work of the farm.

While lightning rods properly made and put up, with wires properly grounded, doubtless do serve as a protection from damage by lightning to the buildings on which they are erected, yet the inefficiency of the average lightning rod is quite conclusively shown from the fact that insurance companies do not make a reduction in rates on buildings which are so equipped.

Some of the abandoned coal mines in eastern states are being turned into underground gardens. In these gardens mushrooms, lettuce and celery are raised for market. Acetylene gas is used as a substitute for the sunlight and is kept burning day and night in order to sooner bring the plants to maturity. This way of gardening is said to be successful, though it is still in the experimental stage.

Instead of burning cotton seed to get rid of it, a practice that was followed in years gone by in some portions of the south, last year 4,500,000 tons of the cotton seed were bought from southern planters, for which the sum of $75,000,000 was paid. The bulk of this seed was bought by the cottonseed oil industry, while a much less amount is used in the manufacture of a meal which is used for fertilizer.

The people of the United States spend $1,500,000,000 annually for the meat they consume, or about one-third of the whole amount expended for raw food materials. In view of this fact it would seem that a good deal more time and attention might with profit be devoted by people in general to a somewhat thorough study of the subject with a view to determining what meats are the most nutritious, the most economical, and to ascertaining those methods of cooking which will give the consumer the largest possible per cent of the nutritive value of the meats which he buys.

Constitutional tiredness with some folks is just a charitable designation of nothing but inborn and cultivated laziness, while with many others it is the result of a run down condition of body and nerves and can only be remedied by thorough rest, sleep and recuperation. This is the situation with many housewives whom incessant household cares and responsibilities never permit to have the rest they need, with the result that body and mind finally give out and an untimely death overtakes them, when thorough rest and sleep at critical times would have enabled them to enjoy added happy and useful years of life.

The legend "Pure Maple Sirup," which has been employed in the past to cover a multitude of deceptions in the shape of treacle, glucose and corncob concoctions, will be hereafter used a deal more sparingly as a result of the passage of the federal pure food law. From now on nothing but the pure stuff will bear the above label, which will very likely fetch a much higher price than the hybrid articles which in the past have been masquerading under false colors, while the bogus articles will sell at a much lower figure than heretofore. All kinds of euphonious names will likely be employed to break the force of the fact that a given sirup has not been near a sugar bush, while only those sirups which have a clear title will bear the pure food label "Pure Maple Sirup."

GOOD TIMES AND PANICS.

A word of caution may be in place at this time, when a veritable stream of golden wealth is pouring into the laps of millions of husbandmen in return for an unprecedented yield of almost all kinds of farm and garden products, and there is as a result a justifiable desire to put the money thus made where it will do the most good. The present year without question marks the flood tide of prosperity for our country, and there are none, however high or low in the economic scale, but have shared and will share in its blessings. The question of most intense and vital importance just now is that having to do with the investment of the vast aggregate earnings of the tiller of the soil and the wage earner, for in this more than in any other factor is bound up a perpetuation of the present good times. The very conditions accompanying an era of prosperity contain all the germs necessary to beget financial distrust, panic and ensuing hard times, and it is for this reason wise to take stock of the situation, as it were, with a view to preventing a development of the symptoms which all are wont to view with alarm. Good times mean abundant money and low interest rates. Money that is easily got (earned or borrowed) is all too often carelessly invested. By and by the day of reckoning comes, the promises of wildcat promoters and speculators do not materialize and money that was counted on with easy confidence is not forthcoming in the shape of either principal or interest to meet legitimate obligations. The stuff's off and the panic is on, and the great organism of finance and business is seized with a congestive chill that reaches to its farthest extremities. This in a nutshell is the story of the destruction of business faith and confidence and the coming of the panic. The only possible way of averting the cataclysm is for each investor, large or small, to exercise the most painstaking care that the money he invests is put where it will fetch not so much a large as a sure return and in such hands that it can be got back when need arises. If you have surplus money as a result of your own industry and the fertility of the soil, first pay your debts and next put aside an amount sufficient to finance the inevitable rainy day of poor crops or sickness. If you have any left when this is done invest it as near home as possible and only on the recommendation of the most conscientious banker of your acquaintance. Only so can good times be perpetuated and one's financial craft be stanch enough to withstand a possible squall.

A LOCUST GROVE.

An Indiana reader of these notes writes inquiring as to the better method to get a grove of black locust trees started—whether to plant the seeds in the field where he wants the trees to grow or to plant them in rows rather thick and later transplant. Assuming that this variety of tree is sufficiently hardy to stand the winter in our correspondent's locality, which it is not for the territory in which the writer lives, we would say that the latter method would be preferable, in that it enables one to select his trees with reference to size and thriftiness at planting time, resulting in a grove of much more uniform size than could be secured by planting the seeds where it is intended the trees should stand. This practice of transplanting is generally followed in nurseries, and experience has proved it to be most satisfactory.

NEW USES FOR CEMENT.

The increasing price of even the coarsest and poorest grades of lumber is resulting in the use of cement for a great variety of purposes. One of these is in the construction of water tanks. The difficulty that would naturally be encountered in likelihood of bursting of the tank by the freezing of the water is obviated by making the cement tank with sloping sides and an angular bottom like the ordinary hog trough. It is found that when water freezes in such a tank the ice formed gets practically no leverage, it being forced up rather than forcing the sides of the tank outward and cracking them. In spite of the many new uses to which concrete is being put it is safe to say that the cement business is still in its infancy, there being an enormous development still awaiting it.

FIX THE CHIMNEY.

The careful householder, whether living in town or country, will make a thorough inspection of the flues and chimneys of the house before stoves and furnaces are started full blast for the winter months. The doing of this now and making necessary repairs in the way of entirely new chimneys or a cementing of old ones will prevent the family's being routed out of warm beds by an alarm of fire some night during the next few months when the thermometer is 15 below zero. A serious feature of fires originating in the above manner is that they are as a rule in inaccessible places and get under good headway before they are discovered and water can be got on them. Fix chimneys and save a burn out.

FEEDING TREES.

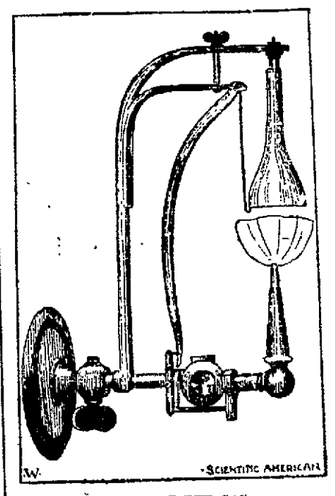
Some experiments recently conducted at the North Dakota experiment station have had for their object the feeding of poorly nourished young trees which when supplied with a bottle filled at frequent intervals appeared to suck in sustenance at a rapid rate. To such an extent was this true that it was found possible to regulate to some extent the growth of young trees by such means, retarding their development or making it more rapid, as might be desired. It seemed to be largely a matter of food supply, the tree under treatment showing a willingness to absorb extra sustenance and to utilize it in the building of plant tissues.

AUTOMATIC GAS CUTOFF.

Device That Shuts Off Flow When Flame Is Extinguished.

While the public has been pretty well educated to the dangers of "blowing out the gas," accidents from this cause are still of not infrequent occurrence. Now, however, it is seldom that the gas is deliberately blown out, but the flame is often extinguished accidentally by a strong draft, or the gas may be temporarily cut off for the purpose of repairing the mains and then turned on again without due warning to sleeping inmates.

In order to obviate such dangers Iver C. Peterson of Brooklyn has invented



TURNS OFF THE GAS.

a controlling device for gas burners which operates to shut off the flow of gas when the gas flame is extinguished. As shown in the accompanying engraving, the device comprises a standard secured to the gas bracket and supporting a bell shaped thermostat directly over the burner. The standard also carries a spring arm, to which a bell crank lever is pivoted. One arm of the lever is very short and is connected by a hooked wire to the lower edge of the thermostat. The other arm is very long and extends downward to the gas bracket. In addition to the usual valve, the fixture is provided with an auxiliary valve of the poppet type. The stem of this valve rests on a hinged plate, and the latter carries an arm which engages the longer arm of the bell crank lever.

Normally the plate is tilted downward, permitting the valve to remain closed. When lighting the gas the main valve is first opened, and then the hinged plate is raised to open the auxiliary valve. The plate is held up for a moment or two, or until the thermostat is expanded by the heat sufficiently to draw down the shorter bell crank arm and swing back the longer arm, thereby holding the plate in its upper position. Now, should the gas flame be extinguished the thermostat would contract, permitting the bell crank lever to return to its normal position and allowing the plate to drop, whereupon the poppet valve would close, cutting off the flow of gas.

GLASS THAT WON'T MELT.

Method of Making Perfect Quartz Glass Discovered.

A new discovery, which is likely to have important practical results, has been made by Dr. A. L. Day, formerly of the United States geological survey. Dr. Day has perfected a method of making "quartz glass." This is a problem on which scientists have been at work for a decade. Hitherto they have been able to make the glass, but never without bubbles, and the bubbles rendered it useless for most purposes.

The Carnegie institute came to Dr. Day's rescue and furnished him with money for expensive apparatus by which the glass could be subjected to the enormous pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch at the very high temperature of 2,000 degrees F. With this combination the perfect quartz glass has been produced.

The particular qualities which render quartz glass valuable are its hardness and its resistance to heat. A slab of this glass may be put in a safe door and the safe remain as fireproof as if it were solid steel. Oven and furnace doors may now be made with windows.—Redlands Citrograph.

Cause of Hay Fever.

It is now known that hay fever is due to the invasion of the mucous membrane of the nose by the pollen of certain plants. This membrane is not equally sensitive in all persons; there are many who are immune from hay fever. Different pollens have not the same activity either. That of certain plants is innocuous, whereas that of other species is very active. The irritating action is really exerted by the pollen itself and not by a bacterium of any kind. At present 114 plants are known to have toxic pollen; wheat, rye and a large number of gramina form a part of them. It is possible by snuffing up dry toxic pollen to produce hay fever during the middle of the winter.

Bad Teeth and Eye Disease.

A Scotch surgeon recently called attention to the connection between an uncared for mouth with carious teeth and a form of eye disease. He describes three cases, in each of which the teeth were in very bad condition. The gums were soft and spongy, bleeding easily, while tiny drops of pus could be pressed out from their margins. The breath had a sour smell, and the complexion was of a muddy, sallow tint. In caring for these cases the first step was to purify the mouth and put the teeth into good condition. Such procedure, together with suitable tonics and local eye treatment, brought about a perfect recovery.

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